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Europe Facing New Locarno? Experts Point Ways to Stability

Britain's New Faith in League Shows Trend to World Order

British View

While other powers make light of treaty obligations, British people see only hope for civilization in new peace accord based on Geneva.

By Sir Alfred Zimmern

Professor of International Relations at Oxford University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Having just landed from England, which I left at the height of the Locarno crisis, I find a widespread feeling on this side of the Atlantic that a European war is inevitable. Some people expect it in the near future, others at a more distant date, but that there is bound to be a catastrophe seems to have become a general view.

Fatalism is not only a false doctrine, it is also both a dangerous and an infectious doctrine. If the United States were an active participant in European politics the prevalent attitude of mind would go far to bring war about. Happily the majority of the peoples of Europe, and among them the British people, are not fatalists. They do not believe that was is inevitable. They do not even believe that it is likely; but even if they did, they would still strain every nerve to avert it.

Reasons for Optimism

There are good reasons for their optimism, which I will try to set forth as succinctly as possible.

The chief reason is that none of the peoples of Europe desire war. President Roosevelt has said that 90 per cent of the world desires peace. If that is so, the 90 per cent ought to be able to keep the remaining 10 per cent in order. But in my experience the 90 per cent figure is an understatement; the bellicose minority is very much less than one tenth of the total. Thus the problem is really one of devising means for restraining what may be called a "criminal fringe." This is the problem which I have entitled "The New Locarno."

Let us look the facts in the face. The German action in sending troops into the demilitarized zone was a severe blow to international confidence. There is nothing to be said in extenuation of it. The Locarno Treaty, thus flagrantly violated, was not a so-called "dictated" treaty and the pretext that it had already been violated by the Franco-Russian agreement was of the flimsiest. We need only recall that the Franco-Russian agreement had already been signed when Herr Hitler, in his speech of last May, undertook to respect the demilitarized zone which he then characterized as a "contribution to peace." His refusal to submit his contention that Locarno has been violated to judicial decision speaks for itself.

Methods of Force

It is senseless to spend time and energy on expressions of indignation. There is nothing new in Herr Hitler's method of opening a negotiation by creating a brutal "fait accompli." It is in the tradition of German statesmanship—a tradition, however, not limited to Germany.

Germany had a case in the Morocco question: but she did not improve it by the Kaiser's sudden visit to Tangier or by sending a warship to Agadir. Austria-Hungary had a case in Bosnia but she did not improve it by her high-handed annexation in 1908, which she was enabled to carry through by German support. Germany had a case for increasing her armaments over the Versailles Treaty figures: but she did not improve it by the method she adopted just a year ago. Americans are not alone, and certainly not mistaken in thinking that these factors, if they continue unchecked, are bound to lead to war, as they did in 1914.

It must never be forgotten that it was not German policy, but German methods which brought Britain into the field against Germany in 1914. The annexation of Belgium was not a primary object of German policy. It was the march through Belgium which was the crucial action and this was simply part of a German military plan, drawn up years before and incapable of revision at the last moment. The tactic of the "fait accompli" was tried once too often. The danger today arises from the possibility that Herr Hitler, pursuing his aims, as he tells us, "like a somnambulist," may also try the tactic and too often.

Is British public opinion alive to this danger?

Seek Britain's Neutrality

If it had been alive to the danger in 1914 and the preceding years, war would almost certainly have been avoided. That it broke out in July, 1914, was due to the belief held in Berlin that Britain's traditional isolationism would prevent her from taking part in the conflict which was due to arise in the Balkans. The calculation in Berlin today is on the same lines.

No one can say with certainty that there is an official German war plan, either on the lines of Herr Hitler's book "Der Kampf," or on

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Keystone

Sir Alfred Zimmern
Proposes New Locarno

Right to Equality Held Germany's First Step to General Accord

German View

Berlin's drastic method of breaking down curbs imposed on it help to show need of equality in obligations as way to peace.

By Axel Baron von Freytagh-Loringhoven

Member of Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague and Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Breslau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRESLAU, Ger.—The renunciation of the Locarno Pact by Germany has created tremendous excitement in the world. Such excitement, though understandable, is nevertheless unfounded. For that which is called renunciation is in reality nothing but the formal acknowledgment of the fact that France on its part had already deprived the pact of any meaning.

On May 2, 1935, France concluded with Bolshevik Russia an alliance, according to which both states were pledged to mutual help in the case of war with Germany. Moreover, it was specially agreed that this help had also to be given if the League of Nations' Council should not come to a decision as to who was the aggressor.

This decision had therefore to be made by either France or Russia itself. In other words, a party to the dispute was appointed as judge, so that in accord with historical experience, it was a matter of course that Germany would be declared the aggressor and Russia the attacked, should the occasion arise.

This clearly indicates that the Locarno Pact thereby lost its significance, which consisted in the fact that Germany and France mutually pledged themselves to refrain from attacking each other. And since France now promised to render to another state immediate help in case of a war with Germany, nothing remained of the nonaggression pact.

Unequal Terms

Another factor must also be remembered. Germany, according to the terms of the Versailles Treaty, was forced to accept complete demilitarization of the left bank, and of a strip of land 50 kilometers wide on the right bank of the Rhine.

Germany was not allowed to build fortifications or to maintain troops there, while France constructed a well of steel and concrete on its eastern frontier, in which it garrisoned a tremendous number of soldiers. As a result not only was Germany perfectly defenseless against a French attack, but it also meant such a restriction of its sovereign rights as no free nation could accept.

To appreciate this fact, one need only ask the reader to imagine the United States having to tolerate such restrictions on its Canadian or Mexican border after a lost war. Naturally, the Americans would have seized the first opportunity for making themselves free, and in this they would have right on their side, since a one-sided restriction of sovereignty is not only untenable, but also immoral.

No Case for Sanctions

Germany has now freed itself from such a restriction, as America would have done. There is no question of any attack on France, and therefore the question of England and Italy, as guarantors of the Lo-

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Soviets Renewing Intensive Drive Against Religion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Society of Militant Atheists has organized a nationwide series of meetings to celebrate the tenth anniversary of its founding in 1926, and to prepare a new educational campaign with the avowed purpose of "rooting out those remnants of religious feeling which survive in the minds of our workers."

The society's newspaper—Godless—claims that organized religion has been reduced to impotence in Russia, but adds that "enemies of socialism," who are also enemies of the Soviet Union, seek to use the church inside and outside of Russia to "sabotage socialist construction," whose success means destruction for religion.

Religion Has No Place

"Those who oppose the struggle with religion have no place in our Communist society," declares the newspaper. "Organized religion is, and always has been, an important factor in the class struggle. For 10 years our society, under the direct leadership of the Communist Party, has unveiled to our workers the function of organized religion as a means for exploiting all toilers."

Militant antireligious campaigns no longer are necessary in Soviet Russia, avers Godless. The majority of workers already have broken all connection with churches, have themselves closed most of the churches and have ceased to celebrate religious holidays. But religious feeling unfortunately survives in the minds of many Soviet workers, adds the newspaper, and this feeling must be "rooted out," since it is a "remnant of capitalism" which a Socialist state cannot tolerate.

Communism vs. Religion

The world is pictured as a struggle between Marxian Communism, on the one hand, as represented by Soviet Russia and its supporters, and organized religion on the other

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Women Demand Larger Part In Politics Than Ever Before

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 28—Now that political campaigns are getting under way, one hears again talk about making special appeals to the woman voter, as if her interests differed distinctly from those of her husband and brothers. But women experienced in politics, heading the women's division at western headquarters of the Republican National Committee here, find it difficult indeed to isolate a "woman's interests, politically speaking."

In this year, when city women in great numbers go to business, when women everywhere make out the checks for taxes on their own property or that owned jointly with their husbands, and when rural women watch with the keenest interest every measure designed to increase the farm income, the phrase "women's interests" takes on the broadest sort of meaning, they say.

Old Joke Goes Flat

The old joke about women voting for the handsomest candidate has gone quite flat. It is true that women as a group are keenly interested in humanitarian measures, but are men less concerned with social security reforms these days, these observers ask.

Mrs. Katharine Kennedy Brown of Dayton, Ohio, who has taken up her duties as director of women's activities for 29 western and midwestern states in the Republican presidential campaign, is one of these women, experienced in politics, who is of the opinion that whatever appeal is made to women, it must be quite similar to that made to men. She finds it hard to see any great difference in the points of view of the two groups when it comes to choosing a President.

Sees Much Progress Made

The important thing for the parties to do, as she sees it, is to recognize women political workers on terms of equality with men workers. She thinks much progress is being made in giving women equal opportunity within the party.

At headquarters of the national committee here and in the field, according to plans which have been made, responsibilities for the conduct of the campaign are divided equally among the men's division, the women's division and the young Republicans, Mrs. Brown said. The change in relationship, she said, had been noted by a reporter who visited headquarters here the other day.

"Why, the Republican Party has

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Oklahoma Capitol In 'Military Zone'

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 28 (AP)—The state of war between Gov. E. W. Marland and city officials over oil drilling took on the pattern of a miniature international affair today as the Governor moved to "protect" state land within the municipal limits by establishing a "military zone."

At last Tuesday's election, areas adjacent to the State Capitol grounds were opened to drilling and to date 37 well locations, one within 69 feet of the Capitol building itself, have been staked.

State lands were excluded from the ordinance permitting drilling and the state figures it stands to lose about $4,000,000 in royalties and bonuses.

Governor Marland contends the near-by wells will drain oil from under state lands, about 70 acres in extent. Since the board of affairs will ask for leasing bids on state lands next week the Governor figured oil companies would be willing to pay higher bonuses if given assurance they could drill. With State land in a "military zone," the Governor said he could call out the National Guard to abrogate the city drilling ordinances.

FHA to Carry Major Load In Flood Relief

Outright Federal Grants Only Available for Public Property

Machinery in Motion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—A survey of federal relief resources now open to flood refugees reveals that outright grants will be used chiefly for rebuilding public property while private individuals and businesses will have to rely on bank loans under terms made easy by the Government.

Machinery to meet the flood reconstruction crisis is already in good working order. Four or five years ago, it might have been necessary in a similar situation to establish an emergency flood commission to meet the great demands forthcoming from scores of communities for help in getting back on their feet. Weeks of delay might have resulted. Today the group of agencies set up to meet credit and relief needs of the depression have their channels to local governments and private individuals in hundreds of communities well established. With slight liberalization of regulations and, in some cases, an additional appropriation, the machinery is ready to go full speed ahead to meet the crisis.

FHA to Take Lead

The most active agency in flood reconstruction as time goes on will probably be the Federal Housing Administration. The Works Progress Administration, with its $43,000,000 emergency grant, has had the headlines thus far, because it has taken charge of the clean-up job and of repair of bridges, highways, watermains and other public utilities, but it will be the housing administration that will participate in the long-range rebuilding of homes, stores and barns. The federal housing administrator has ordered that precedence during the next few weeks be given to persons whose property has been made unlivable by flood waters.

FHA loans are made directly by banks and other credit groups in each community. They are character loans, with all fees, interest, etc., limited to a maximum of $5 per each $100 borrowed. The banks are willing to make this type of loan, because they are insured by the Federal Government against loss. Borrowers have a maximum of five years in which to repay.

Extension Is Planned

Normally FHA loans are granted only for repairs or modernization of buildings, but legislation is now in the mill to allow loans up to $50,000 for new construction made necessary by floods. FHA officials contend that the building of houses and barns is improvement to real property and therefore comes within the law, but they are now trying to give specific authority for such loans.

Industries whose factories have been damaged and private utility companies which must rebuild their electric and gas lines will be able to borrow rehabilitation money through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. At the present time, only about $3,000,000 is available for this purpose, but a bill is before Congress to raise the amount to $25,000,000. This money could be used for equipment, machinery and appliances as well as for buildings.

One Big Problem

The chief problem now is to find a source that can aid individuals in the repurchase of moveable property. Hundreds of dining tables and refrigerators floated downstream.

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Tourist Traffic To Canada Shows Increase in 1935

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 28—Tourist traffic, one of the most satisfactory as well as profitable revenue producers of the Dominion, is definitely on the up-turn A preliminary estimate of this "trade" for 1935 shows that the total expenditures of tourists from other countries rose during the year to approximately $91,000,000 as compared with $130,000,000 in 1934. Canadian tourists' expenditures in other countries are estimated at $91,000,000 leaving a balance of trade in Canada's favor of $110,000,000.

A large proportion of this traffic originates in the United States, and more than two thirds of it arrives by automobile. The figures read: from the United States by automobile, $131,806,000; by rail and steamer, $59,104,000; from overseas countries $10,117,000.

Of the 3,604,000 cars that crossed the border into Canada in 1935, 2,632,941 were admitted for a period not exceeding 48 hours and of course averaged little money spent. The more profitable traffic was the class admitted for "a period not exceeding 60 days," and the class "over 60 days and not exceeding six months." The estimated average expenditure of these tourists, based largely upon data collected by the United States Department of Commerce, is placed at $16.49 for the 48-hour class, $96.57 for the 60-day class and $430.09 for the six-month class.

Canadian tourists are estimated as having spent only $16,486,000 in oversea countries, as compared with $74,798,000 in the United States. Of this latter sum $50,206,000 were spent by motorcar tourists.

World Court for Terrorists Included in League Draft; Powers Divided on Issue

International Phase of Acts of Political Violence Shown in Marseilles Affair—Other Provisions of Pact Link Police Authorities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Measures for the international repression of terrorism are put forward in a draft convention, which, together with the observations of League members and of non-League countries including the United States, will be further discussed in the Assembly.

The proposal to set up an International Criminal Court provoked some difference of opinion. Such a court free from national bias, would judge without prejudice cases which are calculated to arouse passions in particular countries. But its practicability and utility were questioned. It was therefore thought wise to put the provisions relating to it in a separate convention, which can be accepted or rejected by the parties.

There can be no doubt that an International Court is on occasion the proper tribunal.

Assassination Stirred Debate

The whole problem of terrorism was raised by the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Louis Barthou at Marseilles. Some of those alleged to have some connection with the crime took refuge in Italy. Some of the instigators were said to have been in Hungary. In France others were arrested, and extraordinary agitation marked the first abortive attempt to try them. Obviously this was an international matter, and it is argued that there should be international jurisdiction.

In its report the Committee remarked that States which "for reasons of principle or any other reason, feel unable to hand over an accused person to the International Criminal Court in any circumstances, will have the option of becoming contracting parties to the first Convention only (that dealing with the repression of terrorism in the signatory countries).

"On the other hand the signature and acceptance by a State of the Convention for the Creation of an International Criminal Court is subject to the State's accepting the Convention for the prevention and repression of terrorism."

Terrorist States

There are not only individual terrorists. May not States themselves become terrorist? The report says: "In the opinion of certain members of the Committee, States themselves should be put under an obligation to refrain from any acts likely to foster terrorist activities directed against public order and security in another State.

"The Committee considered that such a provision would be superfluous, since international law imposes on every State the strict obli-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, March 28

Third Reich—Intensive Election Drive Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin—Three weeks of preparation for the German plebescite come to an end tonight. Tomorrow Germany votes its indorsement of the remilitarization of the Rhineland.

This day before the election has been officially designated Germany's "National Day of Honor, Freedom and Peace." This evening all Germans throughout the Reich are to assemble in open air meetings to hear thanksgiving prayers broadcast; Adolf Hitler speaks at Cologne, after which the cathedral bells will peal, with three weeks of electioneering brought to a close by 15 minutes of silence.

Wide Range of Appeal

The National Socialist propaganda campaign has run the gamut of possible appeals. There has been the appeal to nationalism—Germany master in its own house, Germany restored to its greatness of yesterday, Germany an equal among the powers. There has been the appeal to more universal sentiments—Germany ready to stabilize the peace of Europe, Germany speaking with the tongue of the people of all lands over the heads of their leaders. There has been the appeal to sober reason—Germany legally warranted in its Rhineland coup by the action of France in signing a treaty with Russia allegedly contrary to the Locarno spirit.

And the devices of propaganda have run the gamut of old and new—radiocasts, unremitting press arguments, loudspeakers from Zeppelins, locomotives disseminating pamphlets, speechmaking, shrilling whistles and ancient cathedral bells. And all this designed to guide the German hand in affixing its signature to a ballot that provides only for a vote of "yes."

Capital—Townsend, A. T. & T. and Tax Hold Over

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—By the end of the week the familiar topography of capital news was showing above the receding tide of flood accounts.

The House Committee investigating the Townsend Old-Age Pension Plan closed its sessions for the week on a provocative note, having learned that pittance contributions of Townsend members rolled up to $952,000.

The Capital looks forward to Tuesday, when the Federal Communications Commission will renew its $750,000 investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. So far, this inquiry has been mainly of the expositional and textbook variety, but next week's session looks toward a controversial angle, with the commission seeking to determine if the A. T. & T. ever tried to influence elections.

President Roosevelt, while fishing off Florida, has managed to keep his line in congressional waters. He has watched the progress of his tax legislation, has seen the House Ways and Means Committee tentatively adopt a tax bill that would provide for revenue of $799,000,000 for the first year and $616,000,000 annually thereafter, whereas he had asked for $792,000,000 the first year and $620,000,000 annually thereafter. Aware that the House might short-change him on his revenue specifications, he has written congressional leaders that he expects his estimates to be observed, and that if additional appropriations are made there will be taxes voted to cover them.

Business Done

By way of business done or advanced, the House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill requiring lobbyists to disclose the details of their finances.

The Black Committee has experienced a controversial interlude in its investigation of lobbying in connection with the Utility Holding Company bill. It is entangled with William R. Hearst, who has obtained an injunction restraining the committee from utilizing telegrams sent by him to his employees. The delay occasioned may spell makeshift, substitute legislation on the lobby issue this session.

The House passed the largest peacetime army appropriation in history, gilding even the Senate's largesse. The bill for $611,230,000 has gone to conference where adjustments between the House and Senate bills will be made.

Locarno—Skies Clearer After Tempest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—After three weeks diplomatic tempest, Europe generally appears to rest.

Diplomats of France, England, Belgium and Italy—the Locarno signatories outside of Germany—know that the progress of negotiations waits upon the Third Reich's election tomorrow.

The news appears polarized around one issue, and that is England's

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Boston News Today:

$1,000,000 Sought for Island Airport
Soil Conservation Group Planned Here
1,000,000 Flood Relief Tags Offered
Flood Logs Constitute Ship Menace
R. I. Judge Resigns in $10 Fine Case
Maine Democrats Hope to Make Brann Run

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Seeks $70,500,000

Acme

Gov. George H. Earle
Who Will Ask a Special Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature to Provide That Amount for Direct Relief for the Remainder of 1936

Special Session To Tackle Relief In Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., March 28—A call for an extraordinary session of the Pennsylvania Legislature to begin on May 4 will be issued in a few days, it was announced here today. The purpose of the special session will be to raise $70,500,000 to meet the cost of direct relief in the State until the end of this year.

A bipartisan committee of eight members of the General Assembly will be named to devise ways and means of raising money, it was decided at a conference between Gov. George H. Earle and Democratic and Republican party leaders and relief officials here yesterday.

Governor Earle declared that the special session must be "nonpolitical" and that it "meet a crisis in a number of vitally important matters." He thus sidetracked efforts by the Republicans to confine the special session to direct relief and flood relief legislation, broadening it to include provisions that would permit enactment of social security enabling bills, measures to abate tax penalties, relieve overcrowding in State institutions and pass constitutional amendments.

The Governor, in asking $70,500,000 for relief this year, bases his estimate on a survey by Karl De Schweinitz, State director of relief, that $9,000,000 a month is needed for May and June, and $8,750,000 a month for the rest of the year.

Machinery to Take World Control From Financiers, Ford Says

WAYS, Ga., March 28 (AP)—Henry Ford, combining a winter vacation with research on a new automobile motor, predicted yesterday the machine age eventually "will take control of the world from the financiers."

Mr. Ford said the changed order would end the ability of the wealthy to "rule the universe" and that independence would come to the individuals who develop the machinery.

Transportation will figure largely in the future, he said, with present-day development of the automobile and airplane "just the beginning."

Mr. Ford and two engineers are carrying on their research in the seclusion of his 75,000-acre Cherry Hill plantation here. Their workshop is a small frame building.

Farm born and reared, Mr. Ford reiterated his view that "industry is going into the country." He has established a manual training school in this rural community to further his idea of correlating industry and agriculture.

A widespread use of the soil is what America needs most, said Mr. Ford, who describes crop curtailment as against the law of nature and the security of plenty.

"Everybody who can plant something should do so now," he said. "It would make more of our citizens. Even six-year-olds should have a garden."

South Africa Acts To Conserve Water For Drying Rivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—A plan for restoration of dry and drying rivers in South Africa is to be undertaken immediately by the Union Government as a parallel to the conservation schemes now being carried out.

This new enterprise was announced by Col. Deneys Reitz, Minister of Agriculture, as a great step in the national plans to restore, pasture and husband the fertility of the soil.

Colonel Reitz explained that the intention is to throw small weirs across the rivers at regular intervals to prevent the water from rushing away in flood, and thus restore the underground springs and wells and enable the flow of water to be regulated.

The work would be spread over a number of years, and would be much less expensive than the larger conservation schemes, the Minister said.

Big Bulge In Deficit Foreseen

Congress Appears Cool to President's Full Tax Schedule

Payment of Bonus Increases Burden

Revenue Program as It Is Now Would Be $366,000,000 'in Red' in 3 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—In the face of severe setbacks, President Roosevelt is now trying to make the best of the budget and deficit. With Congress unwilling to vote all the taxes he recommended, and more than willing to enact appropriations in excess of the budget, the potential deficit on June 30, the end of the present fiscal year, is still a swelling question mark.

Moreover, machinery for the payment of the soldiers' bonus—largest single disbursement in the history of any nation, and probably the most dispersed—is getting under way, and there are indications that it will move swiftly enough to add hundreds of millions of dollars to this year's deficit, between June 15 and 30. It also seems certain to add to a lively pre-election business boom.

Insists on No Tax Cut

Just before President Roosevelt left Washington, he addressed what is said to be a sharp letter to fiscal leaders in Congress—Chairman James P. Buchanan (D), Texas, and Senator Carter Glass (D), Virginia, of the House and Senate Appropriations Committee. The letter is understood to have emphasized the need for enacting the full schedule of taxes recommended earlier by the President, in lieu of which he would be forced to make additional recommendations.

But, despite this evidently stern admonition, the Ways and Means Committee refused to go over the processing-tax hurdle. Its recommendations, the basis of hearings to begin on Monday, include only the tax or corporate surpluses, elaborately cushioned to safeguard depression-reserves, the "windfall" tax to recoup old processing taxes refunded by the courts, and some minor adjustments, the chief of which is a six-months' extension of present corporate taxes.

Would Not Meet Schedule

These taxes are estimated to produce $799,000,000 for the first year, and $616,000,000 annually thereafter. The President's minimum need, set forth repeatedly to Congress, is for $792,000,000 annually for three years, and $620,000,000 a year afterward.

In three years, therefore, Congress' schedules would leave the President some $366,000,000 in the red—a figure which does not include the relief and recovery deficit, which for the fiscal year 1937 is estimated at around $2,000,000,000.

Nor does it include the sums which the Senate has added so far to regular departmental appropriations, totaling $153,000,000.

Long Range Confusion

Based on the taxes now being studied by the Ways and Means Committee, there would be an added deficit of $133,000,000 a year for the next three years—or more accurately, $183,000,000 apiece for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939. The year 1937 would show—in the Ways and Means Committee tax program—the revenue of $799,000,000 from the new taxes.

All these figures, however, are still further confused because they are long-range. The proposed tax program, for instance, is to reimburse the Treasury for expenditures some of which were incurred back in 1935, and for others—the bonus—which is to be incurred from June 15 onward, but will be paid for in the ensuing nine years.

Actually, the deficit caused by the bonus will be all piled up in the 1936 and 1937 fiscal year deficits, while the President plans to amortize it by 1945.

Therefore, the general conclusion is that June 30, 1936, the books may close on a deficit larger than any previous Roosevelt figure—or any Hoover figure. It is on the basis of this tangible figure that the 1936 electoral word-battle over federal spending will wage.

Critics can say, by adding in the bonus expenditures—much of which will actually appear on the books as of that date unless some fancy bookkeeping is contrived—that the 1936 deficit has mounted to positively mammoth proportions.

So it probably will, on paper. The money will be borrowed by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, the taxpayers will be paying interest on it, but President Roosevelt intends to have in operation the nine-year amortization plan.

Complicated by Bonus

The situation is complicated by the enormous problem of paying the bonus—physically as well as fiscally. The Veterans' Administration yesterday sent to the Treasury the first list of 3,500,000 war veterans to whom $2,200,000,000 is to be paid. Some 2000 names were contained and certified, with the amounts due. The Treasury started to make out bonus bonds and checks in the amounts specified, but they will not reach veterans before June 15.

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Contending Speakers Assign Peace and Aggression to Hitler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's repudiation of the Locarno Pact and his remilitarization of the Rhineland were viewed from four angles by speakers at a luncheon discussion by the Foreign Policy Association at the Astor Hotel here today.

Dr. Helgo W. Culemann, formerly research associate of the Kaiser Wilhelm. Institut Für Biologie in Berlin, strongly defended the Hitler action.

Count Raoul de Roussy de Sales, special correspondent in America for Paris Midi and Paris Soir, characterized the German repudiation of Locarno as openly showing that no treaty would be considered valid by the Germans if it did not coincide exactly at the moment with the Hitler conception of honor and equality at that moment.

Countess de Listowel, London correspondent for Hungarian newspapers, described the British view that the Hitler proposals must be explored. Miss Vera Micheles Dean, editor and research associate of the Foreign Policy Association, regarded the Hitler assertion that the Locarno Pact is no longer binding on Germany because France entered into a pact with Soviet Russia, as merely a pretext for the march into the Rhineland.

Intentions Defended

Dr. Culemann denied any hostile intentions by Germany. He said that Germany, inside and outside the League, had made hundreds of reconciliatory gestures to France, but that "after it became obvious that the League was just a tool for France and her allies, Germany left the League and almost dealt a death blow to that institution." The Rhineland move by Reichsführer Hitler "was in no way a stop to Germany's attempts to come to an understanding with France and England," he declared.

Dr. Culemann said that it was to be regretted that the formal breaking of the Locarno Treaty was necessary to bring about the German offer of a 25-year peace guarantee and a proposal of demilitarization on both sides of the Rhine.

"As to the sincerity of Hitler's proposal, there can be no doubt," he said, "because of the absolute consistent policy of reconciliation pursued by him and other German governments in the preceding 15 years."

Imputation of Expediency

M. De Sales held hat the outcome of the present crisis was unpredictable.

"The frenzied orations of Hitler are not calculated to pave the way to reciprocal understanding between the two neighbors," he said. "The average Frenchman, remembering the record of Nazi Germany and listening to the apocalyptic discourses of Adolf Hitler, feels that a calm approach to the solution is, for the moment, impossible. A reorganization of Europe on a sounder basis is necessary, and very much desired by the French; but they are convinced that to attempt it under the pressure of recent events and simply because Hitler has found it expedient to break another treaty, is unwise and dangerous."

Long-Range Settlement

The Countess of Listowel insisted that the aim of British foreign policy was peace. She held that Reichsführer Hitler's efforts were viewed as possibly opening the road to a long-range settlement, and that they could not be treated lightly because the alternative was either immediate war or a monstrous race of armaments.

"Great Britain believes peace only possible within the collective system," she said. "She also believes that the collective system in Europe cannot function without Germany. Hence, in her own interest, which strictly coincides with that of the League of Nations, the leaders of English foreign policy are willing to discuss Hitler's peace proposals."

Looking Eastward

Miss Dean held that the Hitler move in the west was but a smoke screen for his aims in the east.

"At present," she said, "Hitler has no desire for war in the west. What he wants is a free hand for expansion in the east—by peaceful penetration if possible; by force is necessary—once Germany has completed its rearmament, or has found it cannot arm further without obtaining raw materials outside its borders.

"As economic conditions in the Soviet Union improve, the neighboring 'neutrals'—Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, even Poland—may conceivably experience unrest and dissatisfaction. What more simple, then, for Nazi Germany than to claim that Communism menaces these countries and take them into 'protective custody'? No statesman who takes a long view of the European situation can fail to recognize that Hitler's pledge of non-aggression in the West promises not peace, but war in eastern Europe."

Mystery of Slaying Of Chicago Man Solved

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—Two months of dogged detective work came to a swift climax today in the confession of four youths that they had committed one of Chicago's most baffling crimes—the slaying of Dr. Silber C. Peacock.

Capt. Harry O'Connell disclosed that Robert Goethe, Durland Nash and Emil Reck, each 19, and Michael Livingston, 17, had admitted they slew Dr. Peacock in a robbery that netted them $20. Dr. Peacock was lured from his apartment on a spurious call on the night of Jan. 2. The next day his body was found in his car in an isolated north side district.

Mayors Called to New York For Safety Contest Awards

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—Awards of the fourth national annual Traffic Safety Contest will be presented in New York on March 30, the National Safety Council announces. A luncheon will be given in honor of the chief executives of the cities voted the safest. The principal speaker will be Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, who takes for his subject "The New War on Accidents." The winning mayors are:

Charles H. Bartlett, Evanston, Ill.; Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee, Wis.; James E. Dunne, Providence, R. I.; Rolland B. Marvin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Bryn N. Ostby, Superior, Wis., and D. J. Madigan, Swissdale, Penna.

Music Enters Activities of Boy Scouts

Practicing for the Boy Scout-O-Rama

Dr. Edwin Franko Goldman Rehearsing a Group of Youthful Musicians for Their Part in Great Madison Square Garden Presentation

15,000 Young Men Are Ready to Open Boy Scout-O-Rama

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—Fifteen thousand young men stood in readiness today to present a striking demonstration of group participation and co-operation when all phases of their character-building program will be explained in the "Boy Scout-O-Rama," under the auspices of the Boy Scout Foundation and Associated Councils of New York City, at Madison Square Garden here tonight. The performance will be repeated tomorrow.

Under production for almost two months, the Scout-O-Rama has been planned and rehearsed by officials of the movement without professional direction. It has been developed as an exposition of scouting in a large city, and is designed to show metropolitan parents what their children do as Boy Scouts.

The program was described by William H. Pouch, general chairman, as "a visual education in boyology." Mr. Pouch explained that while Scouts and Scout leaders were convinced of the values of the work, they "have created the Scout-O-Rama as a vehicle for demonstrating to others that the Scout principle of 'learning by doing' is a practical thing and a reality; that it is a program of purposeful playing that accomplishes all that is claimed for it.

"Obviously Scouting is essentially an outdoor program," Mr. Pouch continued. "That is one of the things which makes it so dear to all boys. We could not conduct a great pageant in the outdoors, so we have transformed the arena of Madison Square Gardens into a setting where Scouts will show what things they can do."

One section of the program has been arranged to show the activities of Boy Scouts in promoting international amity by explaining that 73 nations now have troops and that good will among nations has to that extent become an actuality. Still another exhibit has been designed to represent the fusing of racial and cultural differences in the "melting pot" of New York where boys of different backgrounds live and play together, emerging fully equipped for, and capably directed toward, a useful citizenship.

The elimination of influences from "the corner gang" is presented in a spectacle which has shown how antisocial interests and bad personal habits can be destroyed through wholesome activity and healthy associates.

Efforts to increase public interest in Scouting have enlarged the number of boys receiving this training in New York City, and the Scout-O-Rama is expected to accelerate the trend, according to Barron Collier, acting president of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York. In 1922 less than 17,000 boys were included in the program, but active enrollment at present has reached 30,000, he said.

Labor Dispute Board Sought in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—A measure to set up a new city department of commerce and labor which would have wide powers to investigate strikes, lockouts and other labor disputes in New York City was introduced in the municipal assembly branch of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment today.

Under the provisions of the bill the department could have officers of organizations in a labor dispute examined under oath and their books and papers brought before the department under subpoena.

Failure to obey a subpoena issued by the department head would be a misdemeanor carrying a $1000 fine or a year's imprisonment.

Farm Labor Bureau Urged by Conference

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 28

CREATION of a federal division of farm labor within the Department of Labor was recommended yesterday at a conference of farm worker union representatives and government officials.

Officials of the National Committee on Rural Social Planning, who arranged the conference, said the agricultural workers eventually expect to ask Congress for legislation to protect their interests.

Expressing sympathy with aims of the delegates, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in a brief address of welcome, said the question of farm labor conditions presented to the Administration one of its greatest problems.

Hoffman to Give Hauptmann Case To Pardon Court

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TRENTON, N. J., March 28—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, pushing his effort to halt Richard Bruno Hauptmann's execution until the Lindbergh murder case is solved to his satisfaction, called the Court of Pardons today to meet Monday to consider a new plea for clemency.

The court turned down a previous appeal by Hauptmann, but his counsel has said he possesses new evidence to warrant a new trial.

The Governor also sought some legal advice that would say he had power to issue a second reprieve for Hauptmann, despite the reiterated opinion of the Attorney General that no such authority exists.

Robert W. Hicks, Washington criminologist, returned by plane today from Cuba where he has been investigating angles of the Hauptmann case, and the Governor arranged to hear his report immediately.

Seeks Leave for Expert

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Gov. Harold Hoffman of New Jersey has asked Secretary Ickes to permit Arch L. Loney, public works wood tester, to continue his investigations in the Lindbergh case.

Disclosing this today, the PWA administrator said Loney would be given leave if he applied for it.

Loney, who has expressed belief that rail 16 of the kidnap ladder was not made of wood from the attic of Bruno Richard Hauptmann's Bronx home, accompanied Hoffman to the Hauptmann house Thursday.

He suggested a further 30-day reprieve for the carpenter.

Minimum Needs Enumerated For Low-Cost Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Minimum requirements for low-cost apartments are outlined in a study of living conditions in metropolitan tenements made by the Women's City Club of New York in co-operation with the New York City Housing Authority and released here today. The report has been published through a grant from the Fred L. Lavanburg Foundation.

Housing essentials, the committee determined after interviewing 1450 New York housewives who live in the cheaper rental districts of the Bronx and Manhattan, are preferred in the following order:

(1) All rooms to have outside windows, (2) one toilet for every family, (3) hot water, (4) a bath for every family, (5) central heat, (6) adequate closets. Basement storage, cooperative laundry facilities and a roof where families might sit out-of-doors were other "luxuries" that slum dwellers would like to possess.

The survey revealed that 3279 persons among the families interviewed slept in 1793 windowless rooms and that a living room in which no one slept was unknown. Yet 64 per cent of the group never thought of living elsewhere, though if they could have lived where they pleased, they would have preferred single houses with gardens.

The survey punctured the opinion widely held that slum dwellers have large families by showing that the average was a family of five persons.

Although a majority of the persons questioned preferred to remain in their present quarters, the report stresses that "there are enough families eager to move . . . to fill all of the developments in outlying boroughs for which money will be available for some time to come." Children and younger persons were found to be more anxious to leave their old homes than were adults.

Rental payments ranged from a median monthly outlay of $20 in old-law, unheated apartments to $30.44 in new-law buildings. Six per cent of the families admitted they could pay more rent for better quarters, but a large majority felt that they were paying a disproportionate slice of their income for rent. Rentals in many instances were maintained only through skimping on food, clothing and other items in the budget.

Plans illustrating the basic features of arranging low-cost housing were developed by Miss Marcia Mead, architect, upon data obtained by the survey, and have been presented in the published report. They outline the arrangement of rooms to provide the greatest economy of use with the least outlay of capital.

Many of the recommendations and suggestions have been used by the New York City Housing Authority in planning "First Houses," the initial low-cost housing project here, according to Miss Harriet Townsend, chairman of the committee on Housing of the Women's City Club.

Channels for Flood Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—Relief resources now available to flood-impoverished families range all the way from children's pennies used through the Red Cross to replace water-soaked mattresses to millions of dollars' worth of government credit available for rebuilding houses and industrial plants.

Facilities and the purposes for which they are being used are:

Works Progress Administration—A sum of $43,000,000 authorized by President Roosevelt to be spent for repair of roads, bridges and other public property and private property where "danger to health" or "hazards of life" have developed.

American Red Cross—A fund of $3,045,396 to which another $1,500,000 is to be added, raised by private contributions for use in feeding, clothing and re-equipping houses and farms of 100,000 homeless families.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation—About $3,000,000 available for loans for rebuilding and equipping industrial plants. A bill in Congress would raise this sum to $25,000,000.

Federal Housing Administration—Offers insured-loan repair and rebuilding facilities for private homes and small businesses. Loans at 9.7 per cent for repairs to houses are limited to $2000; business and institutional properties to $50,000. Proposed legislation would allow loans up to $50,000 for new construction needed on flood-damaged properties.

Public Works Administration—Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, has issued orders to state directors to survey damage to public property with view to recommending new PWA appropriation.

Federal Surplus Relief Corporation—More than 37,100,000 pounds of foodstuffs and 1,080,000 items of clothing and bedding available for distribution through state relief administrations.

Permanent Flood Control—Senate Commerce Committee to report out next week a $305,000,000 bill for construction in numerous states, including Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut.

Way to Aid Youth Called Big Need As Teachers Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 28—"We must find a way to help youth or youth will find a way out not in accord with democratic principles," declared William Bristow, general secretary of the National Council of Parents and Teachers Associations, in discussing Civilian Conservation Corps camps at Schoolmen's Week at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bristow described the CCC organization as "an emergency measure which must be revaluated if it is to become a permanent part of our program for American youth."

Robert B. Nixon of Radnor High School declared: "The Army ought to be kept in control of CCC camps. We all recognize the value of the army in discipline and sanitation. There is no such thing as browbeating or flag-waving or wanting wars in the army."

Army Rule Challenged

This statement was challenged by A. H. Fawcett of the Singerly School. "Do you think," he added, "the army ought to be put in charge of everything because it is good at discipline?"

Miss Alice Coburn, formerly supervisor of an evening school here, inclined to agree with Mr. Nixon. She urged "a healthy nationalism with the army in control of the CCC."

Dr. James N. Rule, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction praised the Philadelphia system of appointing instead of electing members of the school board—a system lately attacked by Mayor S. Davis Wilson. He said the system was an outstanding success, educationally and fiscally.

Lack of Supervision

Dr. Holman White, a district superintendent in Philadelphia, deplored the lack of adequate supervision in the school system. "The ratio in Philadelphia is one supervisor to about 80 pupils," he declared. "In industry the ratio of supervisors to employees is one to 14."

The "Schoolmen's Week" which is held in conjunction with the Southeastern Convention of the District of Pennsylvania State Education Association, opened on March 25, with more than 3000 teachers and others interested in education, attending the various meetings and examining the displays of books and other educational supplies, in Houston Hall, at the University of Pennsylvania.

The Ideal Teacher

Dr. Lester K. Ade, State Superintendent of Public Instruction listed his specifications for "the ideal teacher." They included: "Good health, intelligence sufficient to grasp the abstract, emotional control, good breeding, pleasant voice, ability to make friends, ability to command respect, a sense of humor, capacity to work, proper student attitude, rich experience background, varied interests, understanding of child life, leadership capacity, executive capacity and desire and capacity to continue growing.

Assault Is Made On Supreme Court By Governor Olson

ST. PAUL, March 27 (AP)—Gov. Floyd B. Olsen in a keynote address to the state Farmer-Labor Party convention today urged drastic revision of fundamental principles of American government to embrace nationalized public ownership, a legalized NRA, and broad social security programs.

Minnesota's self-styled "radical" Governor coupled his recommendations with a stinging attack on the "despotic power" of the Supreme Court of the United States and "judicial satraps of inferior federal courts," the powers of which he proposed to curb by limited judgeships.

Governor Olson advocated a neutrality policy based on economic sanctions, federal legislation to outlaw chain store and mail-order house price practices, and branded as "pure hypocrisy" attacks on the indebtedness created by the Democratic Administration.

FHA to Shoulder Major Relief Load

(Continued from Page 1)

Farmers lost valuable livestock which they have no money to replace. Machinery necessary to resumption of self-support will have rusted beyond repair. Grocers, returning to their stores have found their stock made unsaleable. Furniture after standing for days in water is soaked and warped beyond any possible use. Mattresses, bedding and clothing are a sodden, muddy mass, requiring remaking or replacement. No federal agency is empowered to loan money to replace these types of private property.

Red Cross Helps

Most of this kind of relief will be handled by the American Red Cross with the $3,045,396 it has in hand today and the $1,500,000 more it expects to get from private contributions. Where the small business man or farmer has lost his tools and equipment and has no resources of own, Red Cross officials point out that replacement of these essential supplies is the most effective and constructive form of aid that can be given him.

After these immediate needs are met, attention will be turned to the long-range aspect of relief—the appropriation of Government funds for constructing flood control levees, dams and reservoirs and for the harnessing of "little waters" so no such widespread destruction in the urban centers of the East will be possible again.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

growing insistence that Germany should make some concession to assure France of its peaceful intent.

An agreeable concession would be Germany's agreement not to fortify the Rhineland. Also acceptable would be Germany's willingness to submit to the finding of the World Court on whether or not the Franco-Russian Pact violated the Locarno Treaty, as the Reich insists.

Far East—Peace and Strife in Contrast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—The suspicion is growing throughout the Far East that there is method and design in the sudden outcropping of border clashes that are straining Russo-Japanese relations. There have been four or five such clashes this last week, with the last one yesterday on an island in the Angun River, which the Soviets claim.

These incidents burst forth just as Japan's new Premier Koki Hirota was assuring the world that there would be no war under his rule, and as negotiations between Russia and Japan were progressing favorably. The suspecion apparently will not down that Japanese military are attempting to force a situation that will make conciliation impossible.

Mongolian peace halted as Japan bars Soviet offer: Page 3.

G. O. P.—Borah Moves on Oregon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—That rugged individualist of politics, Senator Borah of Idaho, has made a long and buccaneer-like toss of his hat into the Oregon political arena. He will enter the primary there and will seek the support of the State's 10 delegates in his battle for the Republican presidential nomination. But he plans to concentrate his efforts in Ohio and Illinois, where he will campaign intensely for delegates.

Senator Borah plunges unbridled over the political pastures, confounding the "regulars" who cannot predict the havoc to their plans he may occasion when he finally comes to rest. What avail to plot a Landon-for-President drive or a backroom coup while the leonine Senator is abroad in the meadows, trampling the dearest flowers of Republican tradition?

Bulgaria—King Commutes Veltcheff Sentences

Sofia—King Boris of Bulgaria commuted today to life imprisonment the capital penalties imposed on Col. Damyan Veltcheff and Maj. Cyril Stancheff, convicted of participating in a plot to assassinate the King last year, the Associated Press reported. Their conviction had been upheld by the Appeal Court.

Floods—Government Aid for Public Damage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—By monday of this week the floods had begun to recede; by today they had virtually receded from the headlines of the nation's news. But the Federal Government is still confronted with the task of aiding communities left with their wreckage. It becomes apparent that federal relief will be concentrated on restoring public damage, whereas private property will have to look in the main to its own resources and credit.

Details of federal flood relief plans: Page 2.

Naval—Davis Signs His First Treaty

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Southampton, Eng.—Since 1919, Norman H. Davis has done yoeman's service for the cause of peace. His affable and plodding tactics have achieved much, but not until last Wednesday had he affixed his name to a peace treaty. On that day, after a particularly unspectacular Naval Conference, he signed the Franco-British-American naval treaty, and now with his 22 associates at the conference he is bound for home.

Expenses: $90,000. If the treaty causes one less cruiser to be built in America, the conference will have saved the nation about $10,910,000—the cost of the cruiser minus expenses.

Franco-Soviet—Paris Prefers Definite Alliances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris—France and Russia exchanged their ratifications of the Franco-Soviet Pact. The pact thus came into full operation, and served to underscore the degree to which France has come to depend upon alliances apart from the League. The pact experienced a turbulent overture when two weeks ago Germany's gray-clad troops marched into Rhineland as a protest against it.

'Indian Like White Man's Canoe'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—If the aboriginal Indian, waiting for the white man and eviction, had his choice in the matter, he would have bought a nice, modern canoe, rather than the one he hewed out of a heavy log.

For an authority on the matter we offer old Michekewas, who thinks he recalls a Chief named Tecumseh but may just have heard about him, and who has more wrinkles in his face than a California prune.

No matter what old Michekewas's age may be he did ride in the old canoes that the Indians made.

Much Hard Work

"Much work," he said on a recent visit here. "Much fire go to burn out inside. Lots of times burn out whole log. Start over. Burn new log. Work with tomahawk. Much hard work. Then canoe sometimes heavy on one end, ride high on other."

In fact, he recalled a day when his family decided to make a Leviathan of the inland lakes after they had seen their old canoe, representing weeks of work, carried off by high seas.

"We go to see brother up north," Michekewas said. Pressed on what north meant, it was discovered his tribe planned a visit from where Bay City now is located to the mainland opposite Mackinaw.

Foot Through Bottom

"We work on canoes," he said. "We cut down, burn up, chew with tomahawk. By and by whole tribe ready to go and see Indians with much venison. We wait for no wind and go. I put foot through canoe bottom. We go back. Next canoe it high on one end, low in front. Go down in water. Indian swim to shore. More canoes get wet all over and Indians come back. We hunt rabbits. No see venison Indians in north."

Closer questioning disclosed that of nine canoes that put out only three were seaworthy. Also that it was fortunate that Indians, including squaws with papooses on their backs, could swim.

The Indian said that twice he had ridden in the white man's canoe (those made in factories) and enjoyed himself. In fact he asked when the Casino on Detroit's river park, Belle Island, would open. The last time he was here he was taken to the island for a ride in a canoe and photographed.

"Good canoe, white man got," he said. "Indian like white man's canoe. No hard to push."

Kentucky Colonels Lose Titles Under New Ruling

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 28 (AP)—Some 17,000 "Kentucky Colonels" were demoted yesterday when Attorney General B. M. Vincent ruled the titles expired when the Governor issuing them retired from office.

"No person has a right now to be designated as a Kentucky Colonel, either in Kentucky or elsewhere," Mr. Vincent said in an informal opinion.

Gov. Albert B. Chandler, who took office in December, has not named any "Colonels" or other honorary aides although he did commission 700 "Colonels" while serving as Lieutenant Governor.

Former Gov. Ruby Laffoon was credited by the Secretary of State's office with creating approximately 5000 Colonels, Admirals and lesser military figures during his four years in office. The others were appointed by former governors.

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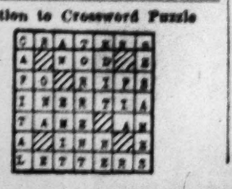
Solution to Crossword Puzzle



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King Edward VIII Sets Precedents in Royal Informality

Keeps close touch with problems of his "fellow men"—Social service to play dominant role in his reign over Britain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—King Edward VIII has set a number of precedents for royalty since ascending the British throne on Jan. 20.

He plunged so unexpectedly and so unattended into one of the new housing estates in the slums of Glasgow when he went to that city, on his way to inspect Britain's new wonder liner, the Queen Mary, that a five-year-old boy said to him, "Are you really the new King?"

The boy had been standing with his mother by the fire in one of the tenements, when there had been a knock at the door and a courteous voice had asked, "May I come in?" Permission granted, the King had entered, followed by Mr. John Stewart, Lord Provost of Glasgow, who introduced him. He was chatting to the mother when the boy put his question.

First-Hand Information

"Yes, I am the King," was the quiet answer gravely given as the King patted the boy's head and went on to obtain from the mother a first-hand account of how the housing conditions appeared to those who actually lived there.

Another home he visited was occupied by a woman, her husband and four children, and he commented on the smallness of the accommodation. Going on to some of the worst slums in Glasgow he surprised the inhabitants by spending half an hour inspecting six tiny dwellings and discussing what could be done to improve them.

"I shall do my best to help you," he said to occupants who asked him to get them new quarters, and his promise was no idle one, for better social conditions among workers are the object of a fund of which he has been the president.

Unsuspected New Liner

His visit to the Glasgow slums was at the end of a long day, during which he had walked what has been ascertained to have been more than eight miles examining, from bridge to boiler rooms, the vast structure of the Queen Mary at Clydebank.

Bareheaded and wearing a long black overcoat, he had insisted in seeing every part of the ship, inside and out, despite the rain, in looking over the machinery, persuading engineers and sailors to show him new inventions and paying particular attention to the accommodation provided for passengers able to pay only the lowest fares.

The King's visit to Glasgow was a break from heavy work in London, where he had been clearing up state papers, signing masses of documents, and discussing with officials the very numerous arrangements requiring the personal attention of a new wearer of the Crown.

Clings to Simple Ways

Incidentally the King has shown that he will not allow tradition to interfere with common sense and that there will be no change in the simplicity of his own habits or in his solicitude for the welfare of those around him. It was no idl gesture when he recalled in his first radio address to the people of the British Empire, that his new office has not deprived him of the knowledge and sympathy with his fellows whihc he gathered when Prince of Wales.

"Although I now speak to you as the King," he said, "I am still that same man who has that experience."

He has had fitted up for himself in Buckingham Palace a roomy office on the ground floor so as to be accessible as possible to all the great officers of state.

Simplifies Ceremonials

He has simplified palace ceremonial by substituting ordinary morning dress for the cumbersome "frock" coats hitherto worn by those in immediate attendance at the court.

He has helped the textile trade by decreeing that state mourning shall not interfere with the wearing on all ordinary occasions of colored neckties by men, or with the donning by women of brightly hued garments at such social gatherings as the one that takes place annually at Ascot, Berkshire.

Unlike any of his predecessors, he has made his accession address, not to the Privy Council or to Parliament alone, buto to all his people in their homes, in many lands and equally to all alike. His accession proclamation has differed from all similar documents of the past in that it has been signed not only by male Privy Councillors, but also by one who is a woman, Miss Margaret Bondfield, lately Minister of Labor.

Adopts Friendly Designation

The King may be seen walking with but a single attendant through the streets. He has adopted in his formal speeches in referring to other folk, the friendly designation of "fellow men" where most of his predecessors have made use of the more regal expression "subjects."

He has shown there is no weakening of the characteristics which have distinguished his earlier years, of his sympathy with those who have been losers as well as with the winners in the rough and tumble of life, of his helpful energy in social service and of his sturdy determination to work for reform wherever removable drawbacks exist.

A bulletin issued by the Labor Club of Oxford University, a place where the King spent some of his boyhood as a student of Magdalen College, has achieved a record in simplification by heading an article on Edward VIII's accession as "A Magdalen Man Makes Good."

The King may not yet have "made good." It would be difficult nevertheless to find any who would deny that he has made a splendid start toward what is the goal of kings just as well as of other men.

Wide World; Keystone

"I Shall Do All I Can to Help You"

Upper—Crowd Cheering the Then Prince of Wales When He Visited Slum-Clearance Area in Bristol. Lower—The King Talking With the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Mr. I. Stewart, When He Inspected Housing Schemes in the Scottish City

Soviets Plan New Drive on Religion

(Continued from Page 1)

hand. Every movement which helps "socialist construction" in Russia or elsewhere, declares Godless, is also helping to destroy organized religion.

The Stakhanoff movement, designed to speed up Russian labor productivity, is described as a "powerful means to destroy religious beliefs."

In celebrating its tenth anniversary, the Society of Militant Atheists claims that it has organized and led the greatest and most successful antireligious movement in history. With the help of the Communist Party and all its affiliates, the society declares that it has "brought atheism to the masses."

Every Means Used

In no other country, it is declared, has such a mass of antireligious material been published for children, young people and adults. This material has been scientifically prepared and distributed through newspapers, magazines and books, by radio broadcasting, and by thousands of lectures and courses in theaters, government offices and factories, workers' clubs, on collective farms.

The society also directed antireligious propaganda in state schools for a number of years, but this work recently has been taken over by the Commissariat of Education. Atheism is not taught separately in schools, but as part of every course. History and geography, as well as all natural sciences, are made to show that spirit cannot exist apart from the body, and that the very conception of God has been devised by "ruling classes" to "exploit workers."

Stresses "Contradictions"

The new antireligious educational campaign, according to Godless, will stress the fundamental contradictions between all religious beliefs and "socialist construction." Soviet "shock-workers"—the leaders in the Stakhanoff movement—must be instructed that they are destroying religion at the same time they are "building socialism." Especially on collective farms, where religious beliefs obstinately persist, the "Stakhanovists" must be organized into brigades to eliminate the last remnants of religious feeling.

"Unshakable socialist foundations have been completed in our country during the past 10 years," declares Godless. "On these socialist foundations the mass antireligious movement will sweep on to a triumphant conclusion."

Flood Provides Jobs For 2100 in Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 28—The flood has provided an abundance of work here for every man, more than 2100 being employed on WPA projects, or some 500 above last year's total.

The welfare burden has dropped correspondingly, with only 450 families on the city's list, the lowest number since last July.

cosy
underwear for ladies, gentlemen and children
ask mother, she knows

Ottawa Warns Mayors Against Dodging Burdens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 27—An urgent appeal from the mayors of Canadian cities that the Dominion Government assume the administration and the full costs of unemployment relief was met by Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, with the remark that "the Government feels that we must share our burdens and not seek to shift them."

Following a two-days' conference, the mayors appointed a delegation of six to submit their resolutions to a subcommittee of the Cabinet consisting of six ministers. These resolutions also included requests for a new federal housing program, extension of the Farmers Creditors Arrangement Act and permission for municipalities to borrow direct from the Bank of Canada.

National Survey

The ministers were cordial but noncommittal.

Mr. Rogers said that the first duty to be assigned to the new employment commission would be to make a national survey of all problems connected with unemployment relief.

T. A. Crerar, Minister of Interior, observed that no kind of a housing scheme would solve the unemployment difficulty. He doubted if the cities can be maintained on the present basis of population and said, "I am coming to the conclusion that what is needed is decentralization of population." He intimated that the Dominion had its own financial troubles and added, "I am telling no secret when I say that the budget is going to be very much out of balance."

Cities Face Bankruptcy

In presenting the report of the finance committee, Mayor Stanley Lewis of Ottawa argued that Canadian municipalities should be able to borrow direct from the Bank of Canada. His viewpoint was enlarged upon by H. Carl Goldenberg of McGill University, who was convinced, after a study of municipal affairs, that many of the towns and cities, if not given immediate financial help, face insolvency.

"We don't want to see our municipalities go bankrupt. We are asking the Dominion Government to take over full cost of relief from April 1 next for that reason," explained Mayor Horris Johnstone of Moose Jaw.

A little comfort was given the delegation by the announcement from Mr. Rogers that the matter of federal relief grants to the provinces is now under consideration and that the Federal Government would give their decision before the end of March.

Details of the Government's relief plans are being jealously guarded.

Extending Trade To Back Regions Advised in Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Economic "Pan-Americanism" to promote greater interchange of commodities among American nations and increase the purchasing power of multitudes now outside the class of consumers, is envisaged by Brazil as a natural outcome of President Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor" policy.

Foreign Minister José Carlos de Macedo Soares underlined this position of his Government on the occasion of the visit of Admiral Eleazar Vidella, Argentine Minister of the Navy, to attend the graduation exercises here of the Brazilian Naval Academy.

Elementary Civilization

Quoting President Vargas of Brazil, Senhor Macedo Soares emphasized that less than half of the country's 47,000,000 inhabitants "enjoy the most elementary offerings of civilization." Similar conditions throughout Latin America, he implied, open the prospect of tremendous economic development, now that political relations in the Americas are being placed on a new basis of mutual trust and friendship.

Both President Justo of Argentina and President Vargas of Brazil, Senhor Macedo Soares pointed out, opened the door to fresh co-operation in their replies to President Roosevelt's invitation to a Pan-American peace conference. President Vargas said in his reply:

Winning Consumers

"We should create among the peoples of America an interchange of commodities, so that they can supply all of their own needs. . . . All know the possibilities for expansion in a free American market by the simple process of winning (for this market) multitudes who do not now belong to the class of consumers. . . .

"We have, then, the great political and economic problem of America, which is, with peace and mutual trust . . . to make real the ideal that the actual political boundaries of the nations of America are the two great oceans, one on the West, and the other on the East."

An All-American Policy

In his own name, the Brazilian Foreign Minister expressed the hope that the fulfillment of the policies of the Presidents of Brazil and Argentina might contribute to "the future civilization, the civilization of the fullest social justice and of the widest satisfaction of individual and collective needs . . . but, at the same time completely anti-Communist.

"An American-wide policy," continued Senhor Macedo Soares, "is not a vain dream. . . . It has an economic basis . . . and will not be formulated against any other people. It is not, however, to be simply an idealistic policy. America to live in peace, to prosper and become rich in all tranquillity, and to become in all certainty the mistress of her destiny, needs the watchfulness and the strength of her sons.

Question of Defense

"We have already achieved three distinct phases in American policy. First, understanding, trust, and friendship, in sum, true peace among the American nations; secondly, the co-operative, loyal and intelligent study of economic life of the continent, with a search for the best means to expand the wealth and prosperity of the peoples of the New World by policies of mutual helpfulness; thirdly, mutual understanding with respect to common problems of defense."

The Brazilian Foreign Minister ended his speech with a stanch denial that his program was either militaristic or aggressive. His main concern was with the "civilization which America is building up with vigor in order to transfer it still richer to coming generations.

"This can only be done," he concluded, "by a true political-Americanism: peace and friendship; economic wealth and prosperity; military security and prestige."

Radio Helps Sammy and Sue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., March 28—Little Sammy and Sue, who live in the farming communities of this State, have recently been the subject of a course in proper behavior in a radio program conducted by the agricultural extension service of the University of California.

The general theme of these broadcasts, which extended over a period of 21 weeks, was "family life," with emphasis being placed on child development. Lectures were given on such subjects as, "How Children Learn," "When Children Quarrel and Tease" and "Training the Emotions."

To Create Interest

To create interest among parents in the broadcasts, women in the various communities were urged to form clubs, for discussion of common problems. Seventy-five such groups were formed, extending throughout 19 counties, with a total enrollment of 550.

These clubs met on alternate weeks, in the home of a member who had a radio, and listened to the lecture broadcast on that date. The lecture, which was of 15 minutes' duration, was preceded by a group discussion of the subject treated.

This preliminary discussion was made possible through a program announcement sent to all members. Reading data were included. In regard to the latter, members were given assignments by the club secretary. In this way, the entire subject could be covered.

Listen at Home

On weeks when club meetings were not scheduled, members were asked to listen to the lecture at home, and then comment on it at the following meeting.

According to Mrs. Sara W. Prentiss, director of the program for the university, the lectures had an "enthusiastic reception." Many parents wrote letters, asking help for some special problem, and also expressing their appreciation of the work being done. The letters were answered in detail.

The principal purpose of the program, Mrs. Prentiss explained, was to "start parents thinking about problems of child development, so that they might become interested in doing research work of their own." This objective, she said, has been realized to a considerable extent.

She calls attention also to the fact the program tended to bring together many persons who had not been previously acquainted. This led to a development of the community spirit, and also, she points out, it served to bring into the open common problems of child behavior—problems which some parents might have been inclined to think were peculiar to their own offspring.

Girls Hear Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt urged 1700 school girls March 26 to study history "realistically" and "not always believe your country is right." Addressing a Washington Irving High School assembly conducted by the Pan-American League of the school, she said: "You'll love your country just as much—the same as you love your parents, although you might not always believe them to be right."

Mongolian Peace Halted as Tokyo Bars Soviet Offer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 28—Japan has rejected Soviet proposals for an inclusive commission empowered to investigate and settle all conflicts along the Soviet and Outer Mongolian boundaries.

Simultaneously the Mongolian Parliament indorsed the Soviet-Mongolian treaty of mutual assistance and approved the Urga Cabinet's schemes for increasing military forces with Soviet assistance, it is announced here.

New Premier Named

Drastic changes in the Outer Mongolian domestic order are also reported. They are designed to increase the budget and trade, and alter the position of the Buddhist Lamas. The Mongolian Premier, Mr. Gendun, has resigned, and the parliamentary chairman, Mr. Amor, has succeeded him.

It is reliably reported that the Chinese Government, which nominally controls Outer Mongolia, will not protest against the changes which imply more intimate relations with the Soviets. China, it is understood, prefers Soviet to Japanese influence in Mongolia.

Differ on Extent

The Japanese Ambassador here, Tamekichi Ota, informed the Soviets yesterday that Tokyo will negotiate only for a commission empowered to settle disputes between Lake Khanka and the Soviet-Korean border. Moscow comments that such a partial commission serves no useful purpose. Mr. Ota pointed out, however, that Manchoukuo is already negotiating and expressed hope for a satisfactory outcome.

Moscow has assumed a firmer tone regarding recent border incidents, and is demanding an investigation of yesterday's Japanese incursion on an island in the Argun River which the Soviets claim.

Way Open to Negotiations

The Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, B. S. Stomaniakoff, told Mr. Ota that these incidents suggest that local Japanese military are deliberately fomenting conflicts for the purpose of preventing peaceful negotiations.

While the situation is aggravated, both governments have left the way open for continued negotiations. Peaceful settlement, it is thought here, depends on the attitude of the Kwantung Army, whose troops are involved in all the incidents.

Moscow Press Backs Defense of Mongolia

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP)—Pointed statements in the official press today made plain that the Soviet Union intends to defend the territory of Outer Mongolia along with its own and subsequently any attempt of a large scale invasion may lead to war.

The newspaper Izvestia pointed out "the Soviet Union has already demonstrated that it is deeply interested in the integrity of the Mongolian People's Republic and that it cannot remain inactive if Mongolia is exposed to an attack.

"If Japan really needs peace with the U. S. S. R.," the paper continued, "it should not play with the idea that it is sufficient to take measures to solve disputes only on the Soviet border.

"It should not instigate continuation of present conditions on the Mongolian frontier."

The paper expressed "amazement" that the Japenese wish to leave the Mongolian problem outside of the scope of the mixed commission to inquire into boundary differences.

Izvestia expressed belief that the decision was the result of pressure brought to bear on the Japanese Government by military elements, whose desire is to avoid easing the tension of Japanese-Soviet relations.

Executive Manager Appel Quits Active Work at Wanamakers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Joseph H. Appel, pioneer in modern department store advertising, was preparing to retire today after his resignation as executive manager of the John Wanamaker store in New York and election as a director of the company, announced by William L. Nevin, president, yesterday. Mr. Appel had been associated with the Wanamaker organization in New York and Philadelphia for 36 years and had been in the New York store for 25 years.

Mr. Nevin said the board of directors of Wanamaker's had accepted Mr. Appel's resignation with "a sense of deep regret and appreciation" for his years of service.

Mr. Appel joined Wanamaker's in 1899, coming there from the staff of the Philadelphia Times, where he had served during four years in editorial positions. He attracted the attention of John Wanamaker by suggesting that advertising be featured as news, and Mr. Wanamaker added him to the merchandising staff of his establishment. Two years later Mr. Appel became advertising manager and continued to direct the advertising activities of the Wanamaker business until 1934, when he became executive manager of the New York store.

One of the pioneer executives in organized advertising, Mr. Appel was elected the first president of the retail division of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world in 1911. Later he became treasurer of the Advertising Federation of America, and has continued as a director of that organization.

Mr. Appel is also the author of eight books, including an analysis of new deal proposals which recommends that spiritual recovery should proceed hand in hand with economic recovery.

Social Credit's Master Code Approved by Alberta Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Three definite steps toward the establishment of Social Credit in Alberta have been taken by the administration of Premier William Aberhart during the present session of the provincial legislature. Each of these steps constitutes the fulfillment of a pre-election promise by the Premier.

The moves in the direction of the ultimate objective are not satisfying to opponents of the Government, but it would be expecting too much to look for universal approval, the Premier and his party leaders consider.

Foundation Work

First is the introduction of the promised Social Credit enabling bill, which was introduced by the Premier himself in the House last week. This bill is lengthy and contains a number of clauses, but it doesn't go very far in the way of practical implementation of any definite plan. It provides power for the Government to "study a plan of Social Credit," and it authorizes the Administration to engage experts to help it in working out a plan suitable for Alberta. There is also a clause clothing the Government with power to proceed under orders-in-council.

The striking thing about the bill is that it gives the Government no powers that it does not already possess through the medium of either the Public Accounts Committee or the agricultural committee. The U. F. A. Government called in Maj. C. H. Douglas, of England, as Social Credit adviser and proceeded to study the subject in the agricultural committee last year without the necessity of introducing a bill.

Critics of the new measure charge it is merely a gesture to quiet the growing demand for action among the Social Credit groups across the Province.

Recall Falls Short

The second step taken by the Government is the introduction of its Recall bill to provide for unseating members of the Assembly and lose the confidence and support of their constituents. This bill is not as satisfying to the general run of politicians as it might be. It is charged by Opposition members of the House that its printing is just a waste of ink and paper and its consideration a waste of time.

The reason for this criticism is that the percentage of electors whose names may be legally on a petition to have a member unseated for any sufficient reason is so large that successful unseating of a member is made almost impossible.

Sixty-six and two thirds per cent of all electors in a riding must sign the petition if it is to carry weight, and this number—two thirds of the electors—becomes an unsurmountable obstacle when it is applied to any of the ridings that have more than one member.

Opposition members are saying "no bill at all would be better than one that is simply a farce."

The Government argues, however, that to make it easy to unseat a member on frivolous grounds, or on insufficient or purely party grounds, would make the Legislature unstable and do more harm than good, and so the bill was made as stiff as it is.

Alberta's NRA

The third step toward the accomplishment of Social Credit was taken by E. C. Manning, Minister of Trade and Industry, when he placed the new Master Code to govern retail and wholesale trading in the province before the house. This code practically establishes the Social Credit "just price." There are 43 classifications of business in the code, which fixes both a maximum and a minimum price binding on all classes of retail trade in the province. It becomes effective April 1.

A license fee of not more than $2, with an additional fee of $1 for additional licenses, is provided for. There will be no additional licenses for general stores, one license covering all classes of trade carried on. This applies more particularly to country communities. Provision is made to prevent the public being exploited by misleading advertising and unethical practices in the sale of bankrupt stocks and other bargain sales. The plan is to make trading fair alike to the buyer and the seller.

Received With Favor

Interest in the Master Code is widespread in the province and, contrary to the expectation of its critics, it is being received with favor by merchants and commercial bodies in many of the towns.

The department is being flooded with telegrams of congratulation and approval from individuals and dealers, as well as from numbers of boards of trade, despite news to the contrary.

On the desk of the Minister in his office at the Parliament Buildings reposes a growing pile of yellow telegraph sheets that bear testimony to this fact.

One prominent large store-owner in Edmonton said:

"If one wants to be honest and fair in business, there is nothing but good in the code; but, of course, if one wants to continue dealing in smart practices and exploiting the consumer, it is all wrong. The code means fairness to everybody in buying and selling."

Saskatchewan Red Cross Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Work of the outpost hospitals of the Saskatchewan division of the Canadian Red Cross in serving frontier towns was a feature of the annual meeting here of the provincial association. Justice W. M. Martin was re-elected president.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The Modern School

Why Report Cards Are Changing

(Last of Four Articles for Parents Who Seek to Know the "What" and "Why")

By Ruth A. Burnet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE CLIMBED the stairs to talk of report cards with Dr. C. C. Upshall, busy Director of Research, in his third-floor office.

"Some years ago," Dr. Upshall began, drawing from his desk several report cards, "it was discovered that the traditional report card, such as this one, with precise gradations in academic work indicated by letters or percentages, was doing the child an injustice.

"Even then, emphasis in school work was being slowly shifted from the subject matter learned by the pupil, to an all-round development of the pupil's abilities. Some qualities that needed to be brought out, obviously of tremendous importance to his present and later life, were: fair play, courtesy, self-control, respect for law, co-operation, promptness, right use of time, accuracy, thoroughness, correct posture, cleanliness, and the like.

"As teachers tried to promote these valuable activities in their regular programs, they felt the need of reporting the results to the parents in the hope of securing interest and co-operation from them. It was evident that letters or figures alone could not be made to tell the parents what they needed to know about the new work. A different type of report was necessary, one much wider in scope than the old.

"To meet this demand, a satisfactory method of reporting has been evolved here which gives the parents the following detailed information: first, the child's knowledge of subject matter, and his improvement or lack of improvement in pursuing his academic work; second, the child's habits and attitudes as listed above, and his improvement or lack of improvement in acquiring them." And he laid before me a card that any parent would find of absorbing interest.

Emphasis on Doing One's Best

"You make 'consistent effort to do one's best' very important," I put in here. "As I recall it, some of my friends got the highest grades in the room without effort, while others were early branded as failures in our eyes because their grades were always low, no matter how hard they worked."

"The situation you mention prevailed almost everywhere," Dr. Upshall answered, "and is one reason that the old method of reporting was unfair to the child. Here, we believe it only just that in the elementary school the emphasis be put on the child's own effort to develop and improve whatever abilities he may have. He is never branded as a failure if he is working to the extent of his ability, and therefore he is helped to adjust himself happily and productively to the school world in which he is living. Later adjustments to society will be easier for him if he has not suffered the humiliation and shame of being constantly reproached for his inability to reach a level of knowledge attained easily by some others."

"Your report, then, doesn't necessarily praise the child that learns easily, nor let him be known as 'head of the class'?"

Competes Only With Himself

"Not at all," was the decided answer. "Each child is encouraged to compete with himself, and not with others. The new report card has room on it for comments which estimate this self-competition, such as 'shows excellent improvement in—'; 'shows average improvement in—'; 'not working to best of ability in—'; and 'below grade in—.'"

"What an effective device for discouraging laziness and promoting sustained effort among the pupils who learn easily and quickly," I exclaimed.

"Yes," Dr. Upshall agreed, "and it is just as helpful to the slower pupil who now rejoices in the encouragement of showing his parents how faithfully he has worked."

"And does this broader concept of accomplishment mean that knowledge of subject matter is less important?" I asked.

"It is just as important, and much more easily acquired, than under the traditional method," was the reply. "We find that the systematic cultivation of desirable social traits lessens friction and emotional conflicts of all kinds which tend to detract from successful work habits. Discipline of the formal sort, with its attendant antagonisms, practically disappears as each group learns the duties and privileges of self-government. In these ways, a great deal of energy which was formerly wasted or used destructively, is released for interested, constructive effort.

Tests Prove Results Effective

"We give the best available tests to determine the amount of knowledge the children here have," Dr. Upshall went on, "and we keep very careful records year after year to determine their progress. In comparisons made annually with typical children of many different cities, we find that the children of the Campus Elementary School are a year or more advanced in knowledge of elementary subject matter."

"It seems to me this newer way of teaching and reporting gives us parents a chance to help which we have never had before," I ventured as Miss Rich and I left the office. "For although we are rarely trained to teach subject matter by the current method, yet we can certainly help our children to acquire those desirable traits that will make them better scholars and citizens."

As an afterthought I added, smilingly, "It is quite possible we may help ourselves, too, since we have it on good authority that children learn good habits by example rather than by precept—and at home as well as at school."

[These articles on modern ideals of education have appeared on consecutive Saturdays.]

NEW WHATCOM PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TEACHER'S REPORT TO PARENTS.

Report of Paul Gooding
Grade 7 part Room [illegible] School.
Term beginning Sept 2, 1895. R. S. Simpson, Teacher.

H means high; G, good; F, fair; L, low; P, poor.

STUDIES PURSUED	Pages Studied From	To	Standing	Pages Studied From	To	Standing	Pages Studied From	To	Standing	Pages Studied From	To	Standing
Orthography	74	77	G	good					H			H
Written Review					88				98			94
Arithmetic	173	201	G+	Good	115	G			H			G
Written Review				very		70			73			76
Geography	Asia		G+	good	149	H			H			H
Written Review						86			95½			100
Grammar	101	114	G	good	123	G			G			G
Written Review						90			ab			96
Language												
Written Review				very								
History	13	42	G+	good	86	H	86	116	H			H
Written Review						98			ab			95
Physiology												
Written Review						75			70			85
Civics												
Written Review												
Mental Arithmetic			G	good		G			G			G
Test												
Reading			G+	good		H			H			G
Test				Right		88			85			88
Penmanship			H	Bad		G			G			G
Test						92			93			92
Music												
Test												
Deportment			G	Fair	G	Fair	H					G
Days Present			172		192		17					18
Days Absent			2		2		3					0
Times Tardy			0		0		2					0

The standing indicated by the letters H, G, F, L, and P are based on the pupil's daily recitations.

R. S. Simpson, Principal.

MONTH	1	2	3	4	Avg
Reading	G	G	G	G	G
Grammar	G	G	G	G	G
Composition	G	G	G	G	G
Penmanship	G	G	G	G	G
Spelling	G	G	G	G	G
Arithmetic	G	G	G	G	G
History	G	G	G	G	G
Geography	G	G	G	G	G
Drawing	G	G	G	G	G
Music	G	G	G	G	G
Physiology	P	P	P	P	P
Man'l Training					
Dom. Science	G	G	G	G	G
Application	G	G	G	G	G
Deportment	G	G	G	G	G
Days Absent	0	0	0	0	0
Times Tardy	0	0	0	0	0

Neatness G. G. G. G. G.

REMARKS

FIRST FIVE WEEKS—Parent's Signature: Geo. M. Cook

SECOND FIVE WEEKS—Parent's Signature: Geo. M. Cook

THIRD FIVE WEEKS—Parent's Signature: Geo. M. Cook

FOURTH FIVE WEEKS—Parent's Signature

E. (Excellent) Signifies 90 to 100 | G. (good) Sig. 80 to 90 | P. (passable) Sig. 70 to 80 | F. (failure) Sig. below 70

REPORTS ISSUED EVERY FIVE WEEKS

John has felt very keenly the necessity for being dependable, responsible and cooperative since he has been a member of the Service Club this quarter. This responsibility has had a direct bearing on his attitude toward the group and their work, and this has enabled him to continue his growth with a minimum amount of teacher supervision.

John has used wood less than any other material this quarter. He becomes discouraged if he does not secure immediate results. With assistance he has proceeded at a slower and more satisfactory rate in making an airplane recently. In his drawing he portrays a variety of ideas quite successfully.

His progress in reading has been very satisfactory. Since he enjoys good stories it might add to his summer's pleasure to read some interesting books that are within his ability.

John will work in the Second Grade in September.

John has made growth in perseverance in his work and attentiveness to group discussions. At times John is inclined to produce and be content with work of unsatisfactory standards. He is also inclined to feel it unnecessary to give attention to discussions of others. John's contributions to group discussions are good. He has a fund of general information which he very ably shares with the other members of the group.

John should have many experiences outside of school that will make for further growth and progress. It is evident that he is vitally interested in many things that children of his age generally are not.

When John becomes self-conscious through undesirable attention he fails to work up to the standards he is able to attain.

John is interested in reading. His progress is satisfactory.

CAMPUS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
of the
Washington State Normal School
Bellingham, Washington
C. H. Fisher, President
Mary E. Rich, Director of the Training School

Winter Report for Year 19 34 - 19 35

Name Smith, John Grade 1

MARKING SYSTEM
S—Satisfactory Child working to best of ability.
U—Needs help—Conference desirable

Habits and Attitudes	SUBJECTS STUDIED		SATISFACTORY	NOT SATISFACTORY
Fair Play	Reading			
Courtesy	Language			
Self-Control	Spoken			
Respect for law	Written			
Cooperation	Spelling			
Promptness	Arithmetic			
Right use of time	Computation			
Accuracy	Reasoning			
Thoroughness	Writing			
Correct posture	Social Science			
Cleanliness	History			
	Geography			
	Current Events			
	Arts			
	Fine Arts			
	Industrial Arts			
	Household Arts			
	Music			
	Science			
	Physical Education			

Days Present 49
Days Absent 4

(over)

Assigned for work in Grade ____ Date March 23, 1935

Teacher Mary Jones

Left—Report to the Parents of 40 Years Ago. Had Educators Begun to Realize the Futility of "Pages Studied, From — to —"? . . . But It Must Have Been Pretty Nice to Have "Standing, 100," in Geography. Could Young Paul Have Known Everything There Was to Know About Geography, or Was It Everything About Mr. Simpson's Questions? And What *Is* Deportment? Upper Center—1913 Shows Many Improvements in the Report to Parents. Whatcom School Now Uses Letter Grades Entirely, and Is Keeping Abreast of Educational Theory by Listing Manual Training and Domestic Science. "Application" Indicates the Dawning Realization of the Value of Good Habits. "Neatness," Apparently an Afterthought, Is Another Step in the Right Direction. But We Still Wonder, "What Is Deportment?" Lower Center—Perhaps After Forty Years We Are Beginning to Accomplish Definite Results in the Field of "Deportment." These Two Bona Fide Reports From Campus Elementary School, Bellingham, Wash., Show the Earnest Effort Made to Evaluate John Smith's Motives and Conduct, and to Inculcate Habits Which Will Make Him a Good Citizen Both Now and Throughout His Adult Life. Right—This 1935 Report to Campus Elementary School Parents Differs From Earlier Reports Not So Much in the Subjects Studied as in Their Grouping. The List of Habits and Attitudes Indicates Both What the School Is Trying to Accomplish and What the Parents Can Do to Co-operate. The Marking System Is Self-Explanatory and Represents the Only Decided Break With the Traditional Method of Reporting

Learning to Draw

You Don't Need Talent to Get Fun Out of It

This is the second of two articles by John Allan May. The first ran last Saturday. Mr. May, a member of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *London staff, is son of Mrs. C. B. Klitgaard May, Anglo-Danish artist, and himself wields pencil and brush. The humorous sketches signed with an M, which appear in the pages of this newspaper from time to time, are his work.*

By John Allan May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

ONE winter's afternoon during school vacation a young cousin of mine sat with pencil poised over her sketch book and stared at the raindrops sliding down the window panes. "What shall I draw?" she asked, a little wearily, because she was bored and had been hoping to go out into the garden to play.

"Draw Pussy," her aunt suggested. The little girl who was bored hesitated for a moment, looking disdainfully at the cat on the hearth, and then brightened up suddenly.

"Lend me your paints, Tante Christiana," she said, "and I'll put the fire in too."

She did put the fire in, slapping on paper the bright colors she felt the rain had washed out of her afternoon. She learned quite a lot from her efforts to paint the fire. The coal refused to look like coal, until she had the idea of studying a piece near-to. She also learned that shadows have many colors in them.

There is a picture in almost everything. One of the best paintings I know is of a bunch of flowers in a jam jar on a kitchen sink. If you are learning to draw, remember, too, that you have your point of view, which is nobody else's and which nobody else can put down just as you can. You may become a genius with the brush, or you may not; but one can talk interestingly without being an orator and walk over the hills without being an Olympic athlete.

If you are at a loss for what to draw, then, draw anything that catches your eye. In my room at school, when I had attained the dignity of a private room, there was only one easy chair. It was not very easy, having one spring which pushed aggressively against the covering. One day I drew it because I had nothing else to draw. The drawing is now one of my favorites.

Another time I rode 10 miles into the country and pushed my bicycle up a very long hill to draw a landscape. When I reached the top there was too much ground mist to see anything clearly. So I had to draw my bicycle, flung down on the ground beside me. I never realized how rhythmic a bicycle is until I drew my own.

Miss D. D. Sawer, in her book, "Art in Daily Life for Young and Old," (B. T. Batsford, Ltd., London, 10s. 6d.) has much of interest to say on the subject of rhythm in flower painting. She writes that flower drawing develops a power of observation and skill in execution that strengthens other forms of drawing.

"The delight in plant drawing," she says, "comes when we feel sympathy with the rhythm of life and growth of the plant, and with the springing up of new life, after the blank deadness of winter.

"The bristling push and spring of the bulbs, and the diffident rearing up of the ferns; to realize this helps to develop a new joy in life."

Not To Be Too Serious Over

That seems to me to catch the reality of the use of plant drawing in a few words. Never think of flower drawing as a serious occupation. Try to catch the sweep of the leaves, the curves and shapes of the flower. Observe how the shapes flow. Exaggerate them a little as you draw.

Trees always used to seem impossible to me as subjects for my pencil, until my mother discovered that I never really studied the shape of the trees I was drawing. I just tried to draw *a tree*. But after she had told me to draw the shape in which the tree grew and forget about the tree, I became so enthusiastic over tree drawing that I used up an entire book making sketches of them.

Miss Sawer also writes much of importance and interest on the values and methods of figure drawing.

"After a short course of figure sketching," she states in her book, "it is good to return to using figures in pictures and illustrations; drawing from memory, and striving for the rhythm and beauty of the figure, may help to obliterate the stiffness that often comes when drawing from the model.

"Take some rhythmical lines. Sketch into them and see what figures will develop, letting the arm move with a free swing."

Miss Sawer shows a page of illustrations of lines of rhythm. They can be vastly important to good drawing. (Notice the illustrated "action lines" printed last Saturday —Editor.)

When drawing faces and figures it is a good tip to look at the model just three times as long as you look at your sketch book. This advice goes for every other kind of drawing too, but for drawing faces from life it is especially important. I believe that many people are discouraged when they have tried to sketch others and the result has not been up to their expectations; more often than not this is caused by lack of study of the model. Look and observe. One is so used to thinking rather vaguely about faces that one is apt to draw them as one thinks they ought to be, and not as they appear. Look at bone formation and the directions in which particular lines of the face run.

Growing More Observant

Have you ever tried, when having nothing better to do, attempting to picture your friends and acquaintances to yourself in your mind's eye? Try it; it is most disillusioning. Soon, however, if you practice you will find you are observing your friends more thoroughly, and face drawing comes more easily.

Another important thing to observe is light. A famous French artist, painting the portraits of a group of distinguished men, was asked by one of them which was the most important figure in the painting.

"Light," answered the painter.

To him the men in the picture were not the things that would make the canvas a good painting. Light is all-important to observe. Notice the way it falls and the types of shadows it casts. There can be fine pictures in shadows; even if the light is falling only on a pair of frayed old bedroom slippers, the pencil can find a picture. Look, too, at colors in shadow, for shadow has colors.

A friend once asked me how and why I decided on any particular day to use any particular medium of art. It is an interesting question. My answer is that I don't know.

But, coming to think of it, there are some reasons. For a long time I enjoyed drawing with pastels to the exclusion of all other media. I found that for figure work and head drawing, at which I was never very proficient, pastels made the job easier for me. There is a delight in smudging the colors together to get some particular effect, and the delicacy which can be woven into the colored streaks is enchanting.

Oils I enjoy using most, and yet use least. I think this is because oils need more technical skill, or appear so to me. But the reaction of dabbing and sweeping thick oil colors over canvas is quite a moving one!

Pen and ink and pencil work is most usual to me. Pen drawing can be extremely effective, and, with light and shadow properly handled, a pen drawing can be most thrilling to put on paper.

A good thick pencil and a sketch book can be two lovable companions. Sketching to busy folk, with only evenings and lunch hours to spare, is an affair of speed. The most interesting people always seem to finish lunch just where I begin. But the quick effect, carried off without worry over correct lines, is often the base for a good finished drawing.

A gentleman I know, whose drawing had previously consisted of slightly childish gunmen and trucks scribbled on telephone pads and blotting paper, found a sketch book and a pencil and developed a love of art and a facility for quick sketching which surprised him no less than it did his friends.

And another gentleman of my acquaintance, with, he says, "no artistic merit or appreciation at all," takes great delight in making little books, of picture stories, or fairy tales, or satirical life stories of his friends, and giving them as presents to relations and companions. He is a man of great importance in the shipping world.

Courtesy the Studio, Ltd., London, and the Studio Publications, Inc., New York

Figures of Animals Cut From Plywood and Enameled, by Pupils of a Central Boys' School, London. Reproduced From "Crafts for Children" by R. R. Tomlinson, the Studio Publications, Inc.

The Studio Publications, New York and London

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Camp Letter Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio

Dear Editor:

Camp life has been one of the greatest influences in the development of my daughter. Betty is 10 years of age, extremely studious, not pampered and yet not disciplined by the rod. At times she is a most gracious person, again she displays an obdurate will.

It is then I realize that she is not a helpless baby, but an individual whose character must be tempered, molded and toned before she becomes an asset to society. Character is what one is; it includes both natural and acquired traits and I have found that the right camp is an invaluable aid to a mother, in helping to correct undesirable characteristics or in intensifying good points.

Believing that camping is a form of education, and that education is the rightful heritage of children, I put forth every effort to enroll my daughter in a worthy camp.

Personally, I prefer camps that are under the supervision of trained counselors, that are situated in uncramped quarters with plenty of out of doors and that provide good wholesome food and drinking water. Another thing I like is for a spirit of good fellowship to permeate the camp.

Cooking, swimming and hiking were a part of her training. The importance of responsibility and regularity were emphasized.

Her camp provided the same treatment for all, and each individual was tried by the same standard. Betty soon learned that all could not be "Captain," some had to be "crew," which is an excellent thing to know at 10 years of age or 60.

Training received in camp induced creative effort and Betty at 10, tasted some of the joys of achievement. Her power of observation was increased by the capable interpretation of nature at first hand. Fair play, cheerfulness, consideration, unselfishness and kindliness are traits that this camp stressed in its development of character. Betty soon learned it was sometimes advisable to subordinate her personal desires to the interest of the entire group and in this she learned co-operation, one of her greatest lessons.

After her return we noticed a more friendly and equable partnership between our daughter and ourselves. She had become an individual possessed of a degree of self-reliance and capable of independent mental and physical effort. Even our conversation, which had been limited to books, school, the funnies had expanded, for now we could talk "travel."

She pictures for us the lovely sunset across the vast expanse of the lake, where fleecy sheep-like clouds, suddenly became pagan riots of silver, gold and crimson, and often on a cold winter night she describes the summer night, when the full moon bathed the whole region with mellow moonlight, and then went into an eclipse. She points to "Antares" the star that is as red as Mars. At camp they learned the Chinese people called it the "Great Fire," or the "Fire Star" and that it was larger than the sun.

Other times she sings us the songs they sang around the campfire in the evenings. Time and again I examine the piece of birch bark that she treasures along with a leaf from the tallest ash tree she ever saw. Snapshots and pressed flowers with faint odors bring back joyous memories of a wonderful vacation in camp.

I have judged the results of my experiment with this form of education by these stories and my daughter's present and past behavior, and I firmly believe that if you place the average child in the right camp he, or she will return home with a great amount of self-reliance and perseverance, be more considerate and courteous, will possess unbounded energy. You will notice that understanding has displaced fear in many instances and that an easy comradeship will take the place of shyness and awkwardness.

Adjustments made in proper surroundings away from parental eyes and the meeting and mingling with their associates in camp will prove most beneficial to them when they stand upon the threshold of manhood and womanhood.

(Mrs.) M. R. K.

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Canada

Dear Editor:

Reading Mrs. K. V. A's letter to your column in the Monitor of Feb. 15 reminded me once again that I had not yet written to the "Parent" telling of our experience in stressing the positive in teaching children obedience to certain rules.

Our two boys are now 11, and 7½ years, but "Emphasis on the Positive" is still in active service.

When the older boy was about 3 we found he had a liking for opening drawers and putting the contents out on the floor. A "don't" was never needed here. Instead, if an article was wanted he was sent to fetch it, telling him first just where he would find it. Ironing day became a great favorite because he would be given the clean clothing to put away. The casualties to the clothing were very few and entirely inconsequential compared with what the method meant in the growth of the boy.

At about the same age the younger boy was chiefly interested in food and its preparation and one day having to answer the telephone while in the midst of mixing a cake, I returned to find he had poured the sugar into the flour tin and mixed them together. From then on whenever he was in the kitchen during food preparation he was given a definite job and one more "don't" was eliminated.

This same boy found it very hard to keep his finger off a newly frosted cake but after he was allowed to frost or decorate some cup cakes himself he found it was more fun than spoiling the work of someone else.

We have lived for the greater part of the time in the midst of fields and our neighbors, generally speaking, did not plant flower gardens, so that when their small children came to play with ours, garden paths meant little to them. We could teach our own boys to walk on the paths instead of the flower beds but how to handle their playmates seemed to present a vexing question until it was realized that these little ones were just as responsive to love as our own and as it was love that prompted the positive method we would use it here, too. Thereafter each time we saw a toddler making a bee-line for the sandbox and there was a flower bed in the direct path from where the little one was at the moment, either my husband or I would go out and take the child by the hand and lead it around by the path, telling it that we made the path all nice and smooth especially for us all to use. After a few tiny conversations and leading by the hand for each child during one summer there was no further difficulty and as these children grew a little older and brought over their younger brothers and sisters they taught them how to use the paths in the same way that they themselves were taught.

At this time of melting snows, when creeks are running "high, wide, and handsome," boys suddenly acquire the urge to navigate anything and everything down the swiftly moving stream. A drainage or spring creek runs across the front and down one side of our house and it is a joy to me as well as to the boys to remind them that all they need to do on coming from school is to change into play clothes. (Either much-patched, but good fitting cast-offs or sturdy overalls, according to the particular stage they are at in their play wardrobe.) This done, they may go and play in the creek if they wish to. (They invariably wish to.)

Using this method, admonitions to keep dry are rarely necessary at other times, such as to and from Sunday School, because they know they are allowed to take full advantage of the very short period that this creek runs.

In this way and in other ways that present themselves as occasion demands we try to teach our boys that co-operation with us and with each other is the surest way to realize a happy home.

Thank you, Editor, for the "Parent" and thank you, friends, everywhere, whose letters have made its continuance possible. (Mrs.) E. E. H.

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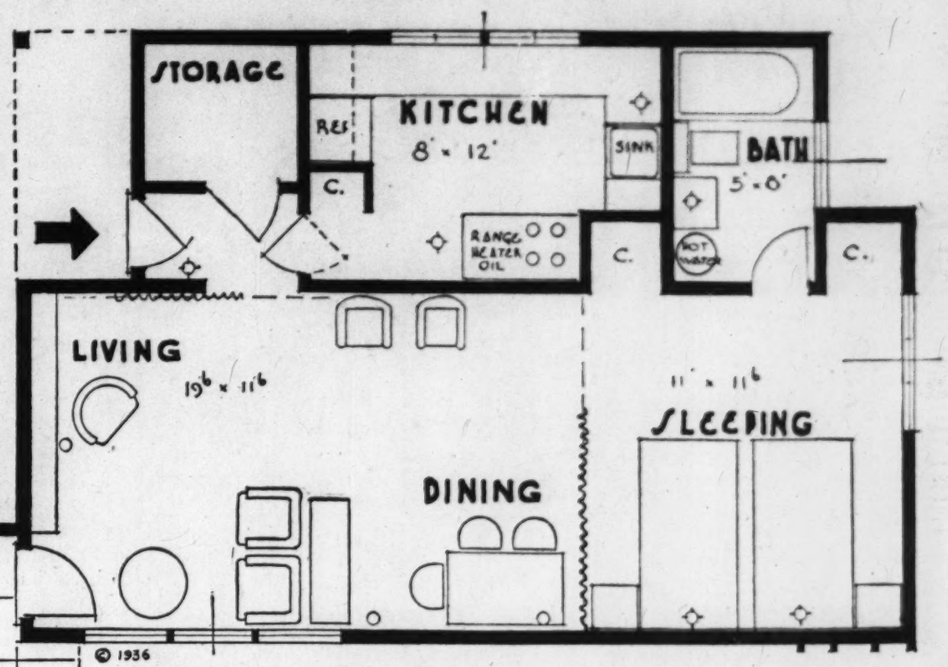
A Saturday Page



© 1936

Here is a house for a couple having $1000 yearly income, builder's bid for suburban Boston being $2100 as shown, and $2000 without the porch. Bathroom is heated from the hot water tank and other sections from the oil burning range by means of an air duct near the ceiling. Wavy lines indicate curtains. Insulated walls and roof conserve winter heat. Dining table might go against kitchen wall in place of arm chairs.

Modern Houses for $2000 to $4000

Three Rooms, Bath and Porch for $2100

Second of Twelve Saturday Articles

By **Royal Barry Wills**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS said that only about one fourth of the population of America is properly housed. A large portion of the remaining three fourths, who have earnings sufficient to justify their having individual houses, is found in the group earning between $1000 and $1200 a year. These can afford to pay $20 to $25 a month rent and, on the basis as explained in my article last Saturday, they can afford to own homes from $2000 to $2500. But there have been few available in this price range except too far from industrial centers.

In the study shown here, we aim to prove that a well-constructed, livable house can be built for $2000 and that it will provide more conveniences and comforts than two people will be likely to find in a city apartment at $20 to $25 per month.

Moreover, these houses would be located of necessity where a lot of generous size could be bought for $450 or less. Real estate people estimate that land should not cost more than one fifth of the cost of the building which is to go on it.

Disregarding Tradition

In approaching this problem we must do so with minds wholly free from traditional ideas and prejudices that we might have about dwellings. That done, we can proceed to consider the utility requirements and will be at liberty to apply the most advanced developments in engineering and equipment. But in all this we have maintained good architectural standards for the type of structure, although we do not attempt to meet stringent urban building laws, which are sometimes based on old types of construction and outmoded methods. Even though those building laws were less rigid, city lots would be too expensive for these small houses.

The wood-frame method is still probably the least expensive although a more nearly fireproof type would be cheaper if standardized prefabrication were possible. The mechanical equipment is a considerable part of the total cost, this including plumbing and sewerage, heating and electrical systems, cooking. First we consider what equipment is essential to sanitation, utility, and convenience, and what low-priced equipment and appliances are available. It is possible to secure at a very low figure plumbing fixtures that are practical, sanitary, and satisfactory. By an arrangement of bathroom and kitchen so that there is a minimum amount of piping and vents, the cost can be cut down considerably.

Compact Kitchen

In the house pictured above there is a combination living and dining room of ample size, with an adjoining bedroom which can be made a part of the living room or separated at will by means of a curtain wall. The bathroom is convenient to the sleeping portion, also accessible but not objectionably close to the "living" part. The kitchen is spacious and its plumbing close to that of the bathroom.

Off the entrance is a room which houses the fuel supply for the kitchen range. This is oil burning, with an air chamber which is connected with the other rooms by a small length of duct. With a fan, this produces a hot-air system at minimum cost. The excess heat from the range keeps the kitchen warm, while the hot-water heater warms the bathroom. A porch with concrete flooring is a welcome addition on the south side. Space is allowed back of the porch for the addition of a garage; also another bedroom could be a further extension. Such modifications of this plan will be considered later in the present series.

The floors, walls, and ceilings are insulated, the interior being a natural finish wallboard, with trim and all required woodwork painted. The exterior is built of siding which is stained. The windows, trim, and porch screen wall are painted. The flat roof is of built-up composition roofing. There is an air space between the insulation on the ceiling and the roof, the ceiling being higher than usual in a small house—8 feet 6 inches.

The elimination of doors where possible is an appreciable saving of $15 to $20 each. Closet spaces are curtained off, which is practicable and convenient.

The following is an itemized cost of the house. It is understood, of course, that these figures vary according to locality, time of construction, and so forth. The estimates were made by Vincent K. Cates, contractor, of Melrose, Mass.

Excavation and rough grading	$90.00
Stone foundation with concrete capping and piers	110.00
Concrete porch	20.00
Septic tank and connections	50.00
Water connection	35.00
Rough lumber and flooring	350.00
Rough and finished labor	325.00
Roof and flashing	110.00
Sash, doors, and screens	100.00
Plumbing and fixtures	250.00
Heating, including range	120.00
Wiring and fixtures	55.00
Wallboard	100.00
Interior finish	80.00
Finished hardware	15.00
Insurance	5.00
Staining, painting, insulation, and miscellaneous	85.00
Contractor's profit	200.00
	$2100.00

The porch is an added luxury which costs around $100. Without this the house would cost exactly $2000. In this design no attempt has been made to meet the conditions of every family. It merely aims to offer an alternative for the same size city apartment, with the added pleasure and convenience of a private home with land about it.

The placing of the furniture in the above plan can be changed according to one's taste. It may be thought more convenient to have the dining table against the kitchen wall to save steps in serving. Narrow beds could be used in each corner of the sleeping area, with a single stand between them. A couch bed could be placed in the living room for use in case a third person should spend the night. The curtain shutting off the two beds could be replaced with a partition and door for about $40 more; without the door, for about $25.

In Costly Apartments Also

Although this is an extremely modest apartment, the feature of separating the beds from the living room by only a curtain is being used today in some very costly modern apartments in America and Europe. So, instead of being considered a makeshift, one may look at it as one of the most recent ideas found in expensive small, modern apartments.

It is not possible to state positively what the attitude of the Federal Housing Administration would be in backing a loan on a certain house of this sort. At the New England headquarters in Boston, we are told that their action would depend largely upon the standards of the neighborhood in which it was proposed to build. If the surrounding homes were the Colonial type, or were two-family houses, one of this kind would look out of place and the authorities might think it would not sell for anywhere near what it would cost. On the other hand, in a locality where similar buildings were, or no buildings at all, a loan of full 80 per cent of the combined cost of house and land might be secured. In the other case it might be only 50 per cent.

One of the conditions is, that there shall be three or more rooms in the house, a requirement which would make necessary a partition shutting off the bed area and increasing the total cost by about $25 as already stated. On this basis the FHA office in Boston has given us this analysis of a loan which would be approved by them:

House with porch and added partition	$2125.00
Lot	450.00
Total, house and lot	$2575.00
FHA 20-year 5% loan	$2000.00
Cash payment necessary	575.00
Total	$2575.00

Figured for a location in a certain town within 15 miles of Boston where the tax rate was $27.20 per thousand, the monthly payment to the bank making the loan would be made up as follows:

Interest and Mortgage Payment	$13.40
Mortgage Insurance	.84
1-12 of Annual Tax	5.53
1-12 of Annual Fire Insurance	.31
Total	$20.08

This last figure appears to include all the overhead expenses except heating and lighting, and, in addition, the place will be free and clear in 20 years.

A nationally known institution which compiles reports on the building industry informs us that about 10 per cent should be added to Boston prices for locations on Long Island, and that 30 per cent should be added for Westchester County, New York. But nobody wanting to build a small house would think of going to Westchester County anyway, for it is a region of extensive estates.

On the other hand, in many states the cost of building would be considerably less than in the Boston suburb which has been assumed as the location for the quoted figures.

Important information for those who are considering applying for loans through the Federal Housing Administration may be found in circular Number 2, Property Standards. This may be secured by addressing the Federal Housing Administration in Washington, D. C.

Courtesy of American Art-Anderson Galleries

A remarkable example of Chippendale's Chinese style is the small settee with a tracery pagoda and lattice pattern, in the Marsden J. Perry collection.

Perry Furniture Sale

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHAT has often been referred to as the most important collection of Chippendale furniture in America, that formed by Marsden J. Perry of Providence, will be sold at the American Art-Anderson Galleries, here, on the afternoons of April 3 and 4. Exhibition extends from Saturday, March 28, to the time of the sale. The illustrations give us some idea of the extraordinary character of the cabinet work in Mr. Perry's home. In addition there are Chinese porcelains, English china, Georgian silver, Oriental rugs, and a full set of 13 early English silver Apostle spoons, dating between 1504 and 1638. Mr. Perry's collection of rare books was sold at the same galleries earlier in the month.

The trio of Providence collectors, Mr. Perry, Richard A. Canfield and C. L. Pendleton, was indeed a remarkable one. They were among the earliest buyers to interest themselves in old American cabinet work, and their association and friendship continued from the early 1880's to the passing on of Mr. Pendleton, and then Mr. Canfield.

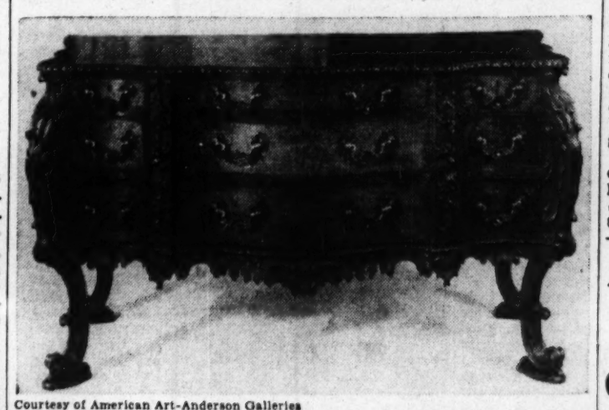
The Pendleton Collection in the Rhode Island School of Design is enduring evidence of this man's taste and his generosity in bequeathing his collection to a public institution. The best of Mr. Canfield's acquisitions were purchased by Mr. Perry during the settlement of the Canfield estate. Now this rich property of the two latter men is to be distributed by order of executors of Mr. Perry's estate.

Outstanding are a pair of commodes in the French taste, luxuriantly carved with acanthus leafage volutes at the corners, pendent swags of flowers and ribbons and other rococo ornamentation, and with handsome gilt bronze handles. Designs for pieces somewhat similar to these were published in 1754 in Chippendale's famous "Gentleman and Cabinetmaker's Director."

Notable among the few important American pieces offered is an eighteenth century Chippendale shell-carved mahogany highboy with claw and ball feet, by a Philadelphia cabinetmaker; and a late eighteenth century Sheraton finely inlaid mahogany and satinwood twin-pedestal writing cabinet, thought to be of Baltimore origin.

A group of twenty-three early English spoons dating from 1390 onward includes one of the outstanding features of the sale, a set of twelve Apostle spoons and a Master spoon. These last, which range in date from 1504 to 1660, are of great rarity.

C. G. B.



Courtesy of American Art-Anderson Galleries

One of a pair of commode-tables, as they are termed by Chippendale in his "Gentleman and Cabinet Makers Director." These elaborately carved pieces, 56 inches long, contain nine drawers. The rococo ornament in wood suggests similar designs in gilded bronze, contemporary in France.

Courtesy of American Art-Anderson Galleries

This silver table is a fine example of Chippendale's design in the French manner. In it he has brought a certain English refinement and character to the styles of Louis XV, also in the Perry sale.

Plant Forms in Common Design

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR everyday lives are touched at all points by ornamental designs. Too often we think of pattern and design merely as a method by which the artist covers blank spaces. Instead, it interprets innumerable phases of human endeavor, applying it to common use—to a chintz curtain, Persian rug, Japanese screen, a royal gown, a crystal bowl, a jewel. Race, climate, social conditions have played their part in all decoration.

Wrapped in a curtain of mystery, forgetting things which we today struggle to achieve, Egypt gave to the world a flower for remembrance, a water lily which was to become celebrated for all time in decoration and art. Sacred flower of Egypt, the lotus! Its symbolism runs through all Oriental art. Associated in its natural state, it became interwoven with the great River Nile in decoration. In hieroglyphics the symbol for the word water is a few jagged lines suggestive of waves. This idea, developed and conventionalized, was used with the sacred lily as a border. Architecture of every age, textiles, jewelry, metals, glass—all decorative art—have been influenced by this river flower. From Cleopatra's cups of silver it struggled on down to our own time even in the "egg and dart" design of our modern pattern glass. Three thousand years was a favorite of Persian and Indian art, the palm, a chosen pattern for Cashmere shawls.

The Chinese and Japanese have always looked to their gardens for inspiration. Oriental art is conservative, and the few types continually recurring make for monotony. What would Chinese art have been without the aster, or Japanese without the almond, cherry, or bamboo? The East has also chosen the grape, lily and chestnut, wisteria, and even the radish and turnip for decoration.

The rose, beloved flower of all peoples, climes and gardens, seems to have been especially prized for dress fabrics; into stiff brocades and soft velvets are woven the design. Gorgeous costumes of the sixteenth century have the rose embroidered, either throughout the fabric or as borders. Waistcoats, too, were gay and decorative with this regal flower.

Interpretations of the rose in china and pottery are as various as the artists who designed them. Sometimes a formal flower, at others it will be given a naturalistic treatment. A Mexican pottery bowl of 1620 delineates the rose in simple color and form. In France roses appear very neatly painted on Sevres pitchers. In Syria, rose pattern tiles ignore the natural hue of the rose for their own motif in color.

Our furnishings today abound in natural ornament. Even the modernistic room is lighted indirectly through a conventionalized plant or flower. A floral rug, a lamp with sprig or tracery, trays that repeat flower arrangement, silver with designs of lotus flower and forget-me-not, books in decorative jackets, the overmantle painting, memory of a long ago garden. Yes, rose back chairs appear again and flowered brass cornices and old glass ivy globes.

Festoons and garlands abound if one is thinking Victorian. Our grim kitchens have blossomed forth, especially the country kitchen. Smart Scandinavian or Swiss flowers adorn panels and make bright the spice boxes. But let us remember that some of our interesting early if crude floral design came down to us through housekeeping devices, everyday tools of pioneer life. Tulip decorated crocks; daisy and fern imprinted in old spools, butter prints and paddles; intricate ivy tracery on trivet stands, sprig china; lamps and bases with leaf motifs dating back many centuries.

Wall papers have been found in natural forms of plants and flowers. The finest of ancient wall paper hangs in Lafayette's old home in France. Compotes of fruit, pipes of Pan, peacocks and parrots appear on the pattern, but the beauty lies in the swinging garlands, the baskets adorned with roses and carnations, and in the lovely border that surrounds each panel.

The acanthus, another ancient plant decoration, has become almost a mythical plant although it grows today, so varied are its interpretations. Its naturally beautiful serrated bright green leaves appear in decoration in gilt-bronze which form part of a capital for a building erected in France during the reign of Louis Sixteenth, more than twenty centuries after a cluster of the same leaves appeared as a simple ornament motif of a Greek mirror. Likewise, a Milanese helmet of the sixteenth century, a Wedgwood plate of the eighteenth century, and a Deruta Majolica dish present such varied aspects of the same plant that its identity is lost except to a close student.

Recently in Hollywood a man told me he was so afraid that his little daughter would be influenced as she grew up by the garish side of life and its hothouse atmosphere of unreal values, that each day he took the child in his arms and as he walked, he talked with her about some special object or article of beauty, making her familiar with a fine picture, a bit of lovely lace, a piece of carving, a lovely tea set. But best of all, she loved to be carried into the garden. Here she insisted on running about discovering the flowers for herself. Instinctively she turned to a garden for joy even as her great-great-great-grandmother had turned to it for inspiration a century before. This child is building daily, not only appreciation of beautiful things but for continuity of nature and art. That is what plant form in ornament really means.

American Textile Exhibition

Boston

CO-OPERATING with the directors of Art Week, the Department of Textiles at the Museum of Fine Arts has organized an Exhibition of American Textiles to be shown in the Special Exhibition Galleries from March 31 to April 12.

The exhibition has been arranged particularly for designers, and it is hoped that it will make known to them a part of the vast source material available at the museum. In textile designing, as in all other arts, it is necessary not only to be familiar with the best achievements of the past, but to know the traditions behind the craft. The most successful modern designs express the same fundamental principles as do those of the past, but do so in a different way, interpreting them according to present-day conditions and needs. Many of them are constantly drawing upon museum material for ideas.

Comprehensive in scope the exhibition will include North, South, and Central American textiles, both aboriginal and colonial. With the exception of a group of Mexican samplers lent by Mrs. Alfred M. Tozzer, the examples are drawn from the museum's collection. Among them are Peruvian textiles, both of primitive and Spanish Colonial types; Navaho blankets; Mexican weavings, including several double cloth bags which are still woven in Mexico; New England crewel work of the Colonial period, Guatamalan textiles, and American Indian beadwork.

Iris and Carnation

The iris, fleur de lis of France, has intrigued many a designer because of its unusual form. Early in the twelfth century it became the emblem of French royalty. It was placed on the handle of the sword of Henry I of France. It appeared in flounces of rare Brussels lace. As the French emblem it prevailed over other designs and patterns. The carnation the lotus has been used in decorative art.

The pomegranate flower of Greece and Rome became a favorite motif during the Italian Renaissance. It appears on the armor of Philip II of Spain, and was imprinted in royal crimson velvets. The slip ware of the seventeenth century presents this flower as design.

Our concept of plant design should consider plants in their entirety, root, stem, branch, flower, and fruit. The tulip is the typical example of a flower carried along by migration. It has woven its history into wood, pottery, and embroidery. Pennsylvania marriage chests are abloom with this gay flower. Samplers bore the influence of the tulip as well as Persian rugs and flip glasses by Stiegel.

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Firmer Tendencies Develop in Rather Dull Stock Trading

Stocks Recover Equilibrium As Selling Abates

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Scattered stocks got back on their feet in today's brief stock market session in the face of further foreign monetary unsettlement.

At the same time many confused traders hugged the sidelines and there was moderate selling in several sections of the list. The close was irregular. Transfers approximated 700,000 shares.

Commodities Firmer

With the French franc dropping under the gold shipping point to the lowest level since Oct. 4, last, and the Dutch guilder exhibiting weakness, financial opinion blew hot and cold on the possibilities inherent in the situation abroad.

It was noted that the French Bank raised its discount rate from 3½ per cent to 5. This was the first change in the rate since Feb. 2.

Commodities appeared more hopeful, with wheat and cotton somewhat ahead during the greater part of the business day. Bonds were mixed.

Shares getting up fractions to a point or more included U. S. Industrial Alcohol, which attracted a following despite its reduced 1935 earnings; Deere, Sears Roebuck, General Motors, Bendix, Omnibus Corp., Pathe, Crossley Radio, Douglas Aircraft and Kennecott.

Unchanged to slightly lower were United Aircraft, Bethlehem Steel, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, North American, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Pennsylvania.

Bonds Irregular

Conflicting rice trends developed throughout the bond market today in quiet trading featured by profit taking in the government department.

While offerings were comparatively light, most of the active issues in the federal list yielded 3-32ds to 7-32ds before finding supporting orders sufficient to absorb the selling. Home Owners 2¾s and 3s were the most heavily traded in and showed the largest losses. Dealers attributed the easy appearance of the market to week-end adjustments, ordinarily to be expected after the sharp upturn this week.

Corporate bonds were lifeless and price changes generally confined to the fractional variety. Gains and losses were fairly well divided in all groups except low-priced rails, the majority of which were on the offside.

Advances were shown by International Telephone 5s at 87½, Missouri Pacific 5s at 32¾, Northern Pacific 4s at 110⅝, Pacific Gas 5s at 103¼, and Southern Pacific 4½s at 89¼.

Losers included American Rolling Mill 4¼s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, North Western 4¾s, Erie general 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s, St. Louis, San Francisco 4½s, and Walworth 4s.

Foreign bonds were narrow and a trifle to the offside. German 7s lost ⅞ of a point at 34¾ and Brazil 6½s were fractionally lower. Colombia 6s were ½ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

Paris: Prices were heavy and trading was active in the stock market today. Rentes declined 50 to 75 centimes. International shares held steady. The closing tone was irregular.

Liverpool: Cotton futures continued steady. Hedging and continental selling supplied trade buying in near months, with the new crop positions relatively firm on buying promoted by the continued drought in the Southwest.

London: Closed.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	10.18	10.23	10.17	10.22	+.07
May	11.29	11.30	11.25	22.30	+.06
July	10.92	10.95	10.89	10.93	+.06
October	10.21	10.25	10.18	10.25	+.08
December	10.19	10.23	10.15	10.23	+.09
Spots 11.70, up 6 points.					

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	10.16	10.17	10.14	10.17	+.04
May	11.19	11.20	11.17	11.20	+.03
July	10.85	10.86	10.81	10.84	+.02
October	10.20	10.21	10.15	10.20	+.06
December	10.12	10.15	10.12	10.15	+.03
Tone at close steady.					

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.45	5.47	5.45	5.46	—.01
March	6.14	6.17	6.14	6.16	
May	6.02	6.06	6.00	6.01	—.02
July	5.87	5.89	5.87	5.89	
October	5.51	5.54	5.51	5.53	—.01
December	5.45	5.48	5.45	5.47	
Tone at close steady.					

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last p.m.	Net Chg
May	.96	.96¼	.95⅞	.96⅛	+ ⅛
July	.87¼	.87¾	.87¼	.87½	+ ⅛
Sept.	.85⅝	.86⅛	.85⅝	.86⅜	+ ⅛
		Corn			
May	.59⅝	.60⅛	.59½	.59⅞	+ ⅛
July	.59½	.60	.59½	.59⅞	+ ⅛
Sept.	.59½	.60	.59⅝	.60	+ ¼
		Rye			
May	.51⅜	.52⅛	.51⅜	.52¼	+ ⅛
July	.52	.52¼	.52	.52	+.01

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The following quotations, cost of the value of the dollar on the principal foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Mar27	Mar26	Mar25	Mar24	Mar22
London	166.7	166.4	166.2	166.2	166.2
New York	166.5	166.2	166.2	166.1	166.2
Paris	166.5	166.2	166.2	166.2	166.2
High—167.6					
Range since legal devaluation:					
					Low—99.04
Feb. 5, 1934					April 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold unit was 59.46 cents at the close.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK March 28 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
May	93.5	93.5	93.5n
July	93.5	93.5	93.5n
Oct.	93.5	93.5	93.5n

Bid; n—Nominal.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last
December	12.10	12.10	12.09	12.10

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Mar. 28	Last Mar. 27
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	12	12	12	12⅛
35¾	25½	Adamc Millis (1)	26	25⅞	26	25¾
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	26	26	26	
17⅜	14⅝	Alaska Juneau (.60t)	15½	15	15	14⅞
8¾	2	Airway Elec App	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3½	3½	3½	3½
4⅝	2⅜	Alleghany Corp (h)	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	33⅛
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	200	197	200	199
205	157	Allied Chem (6)	27	27	27	26¾
28¾	23½	Allied Mills (1)	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
9½	6¾	Allied Stores	70	70	70	70
74¼	60	Allied Stores pf	46½	46	48½	46½
48	35¾	Allis Chalmers	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	25½
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	4½	4½	4½	
5¼	3¾	Amal Leather	46	46	46	
125½	75	Amerada (2)	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	110
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	54½	54½	54½	53¼
51⅞	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	49	48⅝	49	49
132½	126¾	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	130	130	130	128¼
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	119	118⅞	119	119¼
41	32½	Am Car & Fdry	34	33⅞	34	34
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf	63½	63	63½	64½
47½	31	Am Chain	45½	45¼	45¾	45½
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10¾
32⅝	27	Am Com Alcohol	28¼	27⅞	28¼	28
24¾	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	29¾	29⅜	29¾	29½
95	89½	Am Crys Sug 1 pf (6)	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
3⅜	1½	Am Encaustic T (h)	92	92	92	92
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	9½	8⅝	9	9
37½	26	Am & For Pow 6	38½	37¾	38	37
18⅝	12¼	Am & For Pw 2pf	34½	33⅜	34¼	32½
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17½
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
4⅝	3	Am Ice	40½	40½	40½	40
12⅞	10¾	Am International	4	4	4	4
36⅞	28½	Am Locomotive	11	11	11	11
95½	73¼	Am Loco pf	29¼	29½	29¼	29¾
29⅞	24	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	81¼	80¼	80½	82
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	24½	24¼	24¾	24
35⅞	27⅜	Am Metal	12½	12	12½	12½
42½	35½	Am News (1.80)	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	41½	41½	41½	
52½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% (1¼)	12½	12	12⅜	12⅜
60½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	48½	48	48½	48½
27⅜	20¼	Am Radiator	24	23¾	24	23⅞
34	28¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22½
31	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	28½	28½	28⅜	28⅜
37	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	23½	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	30	29	29	30
108	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	84	83¼	83¾	84½
36	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	106	106	106	105½
37	29¾	Am Stores (2)	29	28¾	28¾	29
178	51½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	31	31	31	31¼
102½	87	Am Tel & Tel (9)	52½	52½	52½	52
104	88½	Am Tobacco (5)	162¾	161⅜	161¾	162¼
35	24¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	91	91	91	91
34¼	20½	Am Typ F pf (2)	92¼	92	92	91½
11½	9⅛	Am Wat W & E	28	27	27	28½
70⅜	60	Am Woolen	22	21¾	22	21¾
2	1⅜	Am Woolen pf (1)	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
7¾	4⅜	Am Writ Pap (h)	63	62¾	63	63½
26⅜	18	Am Zinc Lead&S	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
46	35	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
111	104¾	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅞
122	120	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	40¾	40½	40⅜	
110½	105¼	Archer Dan pf (7)	109	109	109	109½
7⅞	4¾	Armour Del pf (7)	120	120	120	120
84	66¼	Armour Ill	107¼	107¼	107¼	107
15	7½	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
22⅜	8⅛	Arnold Constable (½)	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
17¾	13½	Artloom Corp	11½	11½	11⅜	11¼
80½	59	Asso Dry Goods	19½	19	19½	18⅞
104	90¾	Atchison (5)	15½	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜
35⅜	27	Atchison pf (5)	72⅝	72	72¾	73¼
16½	12	Atl Coast Line	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
34	27½	Atl Gulf & W I	29	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
24¼	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	12	12	12	
54¼	40⅛	Atlas Tack (.25b)	32¾	31⅞	32¾	31¾
10⅛	7¾	Auburn Auto	24½	24	24½	24½
7¾	4⅝	Austin Nichols	49¼	48¼	48¼	49
		Aviation Corp Del	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	
67⅛	41¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅞
54½	37¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	44	43½	43¾	43¼
24½	16¼	Balt & Ohio	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19¼
34¼	22⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	27½	26¾	27	27⅜
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos 2½)	44¾	44¾	44¾	45
117½	114	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114⅛	114⅛	114½	114½
84½	82¼	Barker Bros pf	94	93⅝	94	94
18⅜	14⅝	Barnsdall A (.60t)	17¾	17	17¼	17⅜
114¼	111	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	112¾	112½	112¾	112¾
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1⅓e)	22¾	22¾	22¾	22
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (¼e)	15	15	15	15
27½	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (¼e)	27⅜	25¾	27⅝	26
24⅝	22	Beneficial Ind Ln	22¾	22½	22½	22½
59¾	52½	Beth Steel	55¾	55¼	55¾	55¾
120¼	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118½
42	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	43⅞	43	43⅞	42
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅝
63⅛	52	Boeing Airplane	22¾	22¼	22¾	22½
45	39¾	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	57
30¼	25⅝	Bon Ami B (2f)	40	40	40	40
83½	64	Borden (1.60)	27¾	27½	27¾	27⅝
18⅞	15½	Borg Warner (3)	80½	79¾	80¼	80⅛
64⅞	51½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16¼	15⅞	16¼	16⅛
62⅝	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	60¾	60	60½	61
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	61⅝	61	61½	62⅝
52½	33½	Brooklyn Queens	49¾	49½	49¾	48¾
13	9¼	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
20¼	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	43	42¾	43	43½
14¼	11	Bucyrus Erie	11½	11	11	11
113½	100	Bucyrus E cv pf	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	124⅝
15	9⅛	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	105	105	105	104½
14	11⅛	Budd Mfg	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
21	11½	Budd Mfg rts	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
33¼	25⅜	Budd Wheel	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅜
9	2½	Bullard	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½
19	8¼	Bulova Watch	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	20½
24⅞	16½	Burroughs Add (.60t)	28	27¾	28	28
6⅝	2⅜	Bush Term (h)	8¾	7⅞	8⅜	7¾
		Bush Term deb (h)	16¾	16½	16¾	16½
74	64	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
25¾	23½	Butte Cop & Zinc	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
		Byers pf	66½	66	66	67
		Byron Jackson (.80t)	23	23	23	23½
37⅝	33	Calif Packing (1½)	34¼	34	34	34¾
17⅜	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9¾	6	Calumet & Hecla	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
37⅞	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	36¼	36	36	36⅜
16½	13¼	Canada Dry	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞
43½	37½	Cannon Mills (2)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
49¼	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	40	40	40	
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	49	49	49	49
148¼	92½	Case Thresh	8½	8½	8½	8¼
74½	54⅜	Caterpillar Trac (2)	147¾	145	147¾	145
32¼	26¼	Celanese Corp (.50b)	72¾	72	72	72½
21⅜	19¼	Celotex Co	28	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞
35⅛	25⅝	Central Aguirre (1⅛f)	28½	28	28¼	28
57	47	Central RR of NJ	32½	32½	32⅝	33¼
56⅝	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	48	48	48	
19¼	13⅜	Certain-Teed	52¾	52¼	52¾	52¾
54½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	18	17½	18	17⅝
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	59½	55¾	59½	56¼
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	65	65	65	65
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	57¼	57	57¼	57¼
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mill & St P (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
4⅞	3¼	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
20½	16	Chi & N'western (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
27½	19¾	Chi Pneu Tool	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
11¾	7	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	16½	16¼	16½	16
35	25	Childs Company	26½	26½	26½	26
101½	85½	Chile Copper (1¼b)	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
18⅞	15¼	Chrysler (4)	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	
86½	72⅞	City Ice & Fuel (2)	95¾	94¾	95½	95½
7⅜	4¾	City Ice & F pf (6½)	18½	18⅛	18½	18
46½	23¾	City Stores	79¾	79½	79½	79⅝
110¾	107¼	Clark Equipment (.80)	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	
70½	53	Cleve Elec Ill pf (4½)	42½	41⅝	42½	42⅜
97½	84	Cluett Peabody (1)	107¾	107¾	107¾	
20½	17¼	Coca Cola (2)	62	62	62	60½
51⅝	42	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	90¼	90¼	90¼	90½
24¾	8¼	Collins & Aikman (½b)	18¾	18	18¾	18¾
9⅜	3⅝	Colonial Bea Oil	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45½
49	24¼	Colo F & Ir (h)	23	21⅛	23	21⅝
36¼	21½	Colo F&I pf (h)	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
37⅞	19½	Colo & Southern	29	28⅝	28⅝	30
36	16	Colo & So 1of	30	30	30	31
20¾	14	Colo & So 2pf	32½	32½	32½	32½
101⅜	90½	Columbia Gas (.20e)	33	33	33	35⅛
45½	35	Columbia G pf A (6)	19¾	19¼	19¾	19⅜
51⅛	44½	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	101½	101	101½	101¼
118⅛	94	Columbia P pf (2½)	35¼	35	35⅛	35¼
52⅜	44	Columbian C vtc (4f)	46½	46½	46½	
114½	110	Comm Credit (2½)	110½	110½	110⅝	111
64⅜	55	Comm Credit pf (5½)	50¾	50¼	50¼	50
103⅛	97	Comm Inv Tr (3f)	113¾	113¾	113¾	113½
24⅝	20½	Comm Invest Tr pf (4¼)	62½	62¼	62½	63½
5½	2⅞	Comm Solvents (.60)	102¾	102¾	102¾	102½
		Comwith & So	21	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
		Comwith & S pf (2)	3¼	3	3	3
		Conmoleum Nairn (1.60)	66	66	66	65½
		Conn Ry & Lt	40¼	40	40	40¼
		Consol Cigar	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
		Consol Film Ind	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10⅛
		Consol Film I pf (½g)	6	6	6	6
		Consol Ed n	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
		Consol Laundries	13½	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
		Consol Oil (¼b)	5	4⅞	5	5
		Consol Textile (h)	14¾	14½	14¾	
		Container n	1	1	1	
		Cont Baking A	22½	21¾	21¾	22⅜
		Cont Baking B	17	17	17	17
		Cont Can (3)	2¾	2½	2¾	
		Cont Insurance (1.20t)	81½	81½	81½	81¼
		Cont Motors	40¼	40	40	40½
		Cont Oil (1)	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
		Corn Products (3)	36¼	36	36	36¼
		Coty	71¾	71	71¼	72¼
		Cream of Wheat (2)	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
		Crosley Radio (¼e)	25	25	25	25
		Crown Cork & S (1)	20¾	19¾	20⅛	19¼
		Crown Zeller vtc	9½	9½	9½	50¼
		Cuban Am Sug	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	9⅝
		Curtis Publishing	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	11⅝
		Curtis Pub pf (7)	100½	100¼	100½	21
		Curtiss-Wright	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
		Curtiss-Wright A	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17½
		Cutler Hammer (¼b)	58½	58½	58½	58
87	52	Deere & Co	83½	82½	83½	82
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
26	22	Deisel W G (.50f)	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	23½
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	43	43	43	42⅝
23½	15⅞	Del Lack & W	19¼	18⅞	19	18⅝
133	126¾	Detroit Edison (4)	147	147	147	146¾
57½	42	Devoe & Rel A (2)	37	37	37	37
46⅛	37	Diamon Match (1¼f)	55	55	55	56
42	38	Diamond M pf (1¼f)	29⅝	29⅝	29¾	29¾
34⅝	25½	Distillers Cp Seag	26¼	25⅝	26¼	26⅛
52⅜	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	44	43½	43⅝	43⅝
53⅝	50⅜	Douglas A	69¾	68½	69¾	67⅝
37	29	Dresser A (1¼e)	24½	24½	25	25
8⅛	6	Drumhill Inter	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
151⅜	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	142	140	140½	140¾
115¾	112	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114½	114½	114½	
167⅛	154½	Eastman Kodak (5f)	162¾	161	163¾	164
36⅞	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	34⅝	34	34⅝	34⅜
9¼	7¼	Edmgton Schild	8	8	8	8¼
44⅝	36½	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	44½	44	44½	44⅝
17⅜	13¼	Elec Boat	40½	39⅝	40¼	39⅝
6¾	4½	Elec & Mus Ind (.34e)	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14¾
16⅝	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
64⅝	39½	El Pwr&L 6% pf	61½	60¾	61½	61¼
69¼	32⅝	Elec Pow & L pf	61½	60¾	61½	61
13⅝	7½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	66
56½	45½	Engineers Pub R	10¾	10½	10⅝	10
17⅞	11⅝	Engineers P S pf	60	58½	60	58½
17¾	11⅝	Equitable Off Bld	6	6	6	6
46⅞	31½	Erie R R 1pf	14½	14¼	14⅝	14½
31⅛	4⅝	Evans Products (1)	21½	21½	21⅝	21½
		Exchange Buffet	2⅞	2	2⅞	2

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Mar. 28	Last Mar. 27
		—F—				
5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	4	4	4	3⅞
18⅛	11¼	Fairbanks pf	15	14¼	15	13½
49¼	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	44¾	44½	44½	44¾
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug	40¼	39¾	40	39⅝
24⅞	19½	Fed Lt & Trac	22⅝	22¼	22¾	22⅞
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½
4½	2½	Fed Wster Serv	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
25½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	22½	22⅜	22⅝	21¾
49½	42	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20t)	43	43	43	43
33⅛	24⅜	Firestone T&R (1.20)	30½	30¼	30½	30¼
48¼	40⅝	First Nat Stores (2½)	43¼	42½	43¼	42½
11¼	4⅞	Follansbee B (h)	9½	9⅛	9¼	9
38¾	27	Foster-Wheeler	33	32¼	32¼	33
38	33½	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	33¾	33¼	33¾	34
35⅝	28½	Freeport Texas (1)	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31½
132	125	Freeport Tex pf (6)	131	131	131	
75	47⅝	Fuller pr pf	68	67½	68	69
53½	35	Fuller 2pf	43½	42	42	42
		—G—				
18¼	12	Gamewell	14½	14	14	14⅞
12½	10⅛	Gen Am Inv	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10½
63	47⅛	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	55	55	55	55⅜
24	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	31½	31¼	31½	31⅝
14⅜	12	Gen Baking (.60)	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	13
11¾	9	Gen Bronze	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
15⅝	8¾	Gen Cable	41⅞	39¾	41⅝	42½
41⅞	36½	Gen Electric (1)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4⅝	⅞	Gen Gas & EA	38⅝	38	38⅝	38
36	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
48	14	Gen G&E cv pf	35½	35	35½	35½
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	28	26	26	
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	62	62	62	61½
68¼	53⅞	Gen Motors (2f))	120	119¾	119¾	119¼
120	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	66¼	65⅝	66	65⅝
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	119½	119½	119½	119¾
33	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝
6⅜	3⅜	Gen Pub Service	28	28	28	7¼
50	39½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	5	5	5	27¾
3⅞	2¾	Gen Realty	45	44½	45	4⅞
43	33½	Gen Refractories ½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼	45
18⅝	16⅜	Gillette Saf Razor (1)	41¾	41	41⅝	41
11⅝	6¾	Gimbel Bros	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
86½	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	89¾	89¾	9	9¼
55¼	45¼	Glidden (2)	78	76	76	78
37⅞	31½	Gobel (Adolf)	48¼	48⅛	48¼	48¼
10¼	8⅝	Goebel Brew (.20f)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
21⅜	18⅝	Gold Dust vtc 1.20)	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
20⅞	16⅞	Goodrich	19⅝	19½	19

Business and Industry

Largest Easter Retail Buying Indicated Since 1929 Season

Commerce and Finance

Eastern Railroads Aim to Seek Fare Cut Postponement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28 — As the result of a meeting of the executives of eastern railroads here yesterday it is understood that the Interstate Commerce Commission will be asked to modify its order establishing a basic 2-cent rate effective June 2.

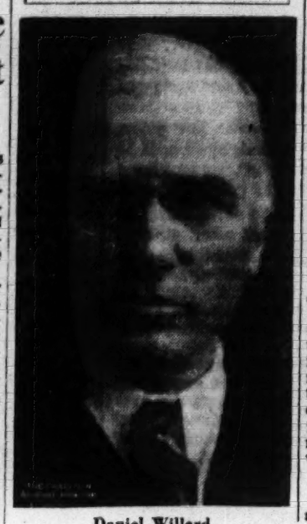
The group will petition for a 6 or 12-month experimental period during which to test a compromise between the old 3.6 cent rate and the 2 cent low figure set by the commission. It is believed that if this concession is granted any thought of contesting the 2 cent order in court will be dropped.

The petition will be based on the contention that railroads operating in the thickly settled eastern section of the country have an entirely different rate problem to handle than those in the West and South. The latter have already cut rates to or near the 2 cent level and stand to lose little in revenue when it takes effect on June 2.

Eastern roads, however, insist that for the short hauls which constitute the bulk of their passenger traffic a further reduction in rates would cause a loss in revenue which the potential increase in traffic would not possibly meet. They are willing to experiment with a small reduction in rates, but protest against what they consider the drastic and excessive cut proposed by the commission.

Yesterday's decision of the executives represents a comprise between Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, and other eastern leaders who are unanimous in opposing the cut. Since the two cent fare was ordered there has been considerable talk of the possibility of resisting it in court. This threat has reportedly been used to persuade Mr. Willard to join the others in a unanimous petition for the experimental modification of the original order.

Agrees to Compromise



Daniel Willard
President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

Business in Far West Shows Gains During February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28—The Bank of America's Index of Far Western Business showed a gain in February over January and advanced 12 per cent above Feb., 1935, according to the current Business Review of the bank.

Construction made the outstanding gain for the month, statistically, with building permits of 11 western states mounting to 53 per cent higher than in Feb., 1935. Building stimulated by favorable weather conditions last month gained 14 per cent over January.

The rate of increase in bank debits improved in February over January. The second month of 1936 gained 27.5 per cent over the corresponding month last year, while January and February showed a gain of 26.9 per cent over the like period of 1935.

Other significant gains of Feb., 1936, over Feb., 1935, were in electric power production, up 21 per cent; retail sales which gained 12.8 per cent, and carloadings with an increase of 11.6 per cent.

Texas Corp. Earns $1.83 Share in '35 Against 59c in '34

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Texas Corporation reports a net profit in 1935 of $17,065,037 after deducting interest, depreciation, amortization of drilling costs, federal taxes and other charges. This is equivalent to $1.83 a share on capital stock. In 1934 the company earned $5,545,206 or 59 cents a share.

The balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1935, shows current assets of $160,789,624 and current liabilities of $35,033,460, compared with $155,840,852 and $32,468,389, respectively, at the end of the preceding year. Cash and marketable securities of $36,121,798 were up from $30,578,178 the year before.

Gross operating income of the company last year was $300,237,108, compared with $272,618,752 in 1934. Earned surplus was reduced slightly during the year from $56,402,269 to $56,341,398.

The company's total gross crude oil production last year was 45,706,858 barrels, compared with 37,418,308 in 1934. T. Rieber, chairman, in his report said the company's activities during the year in developing new crude-oil reserves were successful, resulting in a material increase in reserves after current withdrawals. At the end of the year the company had 7263 producing wells.

School Buses in U. S. On Jan. 1 Total 77,825

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—In a study appearing in the annual review and statistical number of Bus Transportation, it is reported that 77,825 buses used for transportation of pupils are owned or contracted for by 28,231 American schools as of Jan. 1. These buses carried 2,918,857 pupils during 1935, over 924,597 miles of route, at a cost of $52,621,881.

The average cost of school bus service, based on figures compiled in five states, was $18 per pupil. Highest cost per pupil was in Wyoming, $66.32, while the lowest cost was recorded in North Carolina, $10.85.

Approximately 70 per cent of the 77,825 school buses counted in Bus Transportation's study are believed to be privately owned and operated under contract with school districts, but there is an increasing trend toward school district ownership.

During 1935 manufacturers sold 9,403 buses, valued at about $23,000,000, to American schools. This was an all-time high record.

Reserve Balances Off in Week Due To Tax Payments

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly condition statement of reserve banks showed reserve balances decreased by $85,000,000 during the week ended March 25, partly chargeable to withdrawals for income tax payments.

The total reserve balances amounted to $5,095,000,000 on that date, estimated to be about $2,310,000,000 in excess of the legal requirement.

The inflow of gold continued nominal during the week which saw the addition of $4,000,000 to American stocks.

The condition statement showed the daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended March 25 was $2,504,000,000, an increase of $26,000,000 compared with the preceding week and $46,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Bank Clearings Rise 7.3 P. C. Above 1935

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Bank clearings for 22 leading cities in the United States, as reported today by Dun & Bradstreet, totaled $5,372,442,000 for the week ended Wednesday, a gain of 7.3 per cent over the aggregate of $5,006,828,000 for the corresponding week of 1935.

In the previous week the gain over a year ago was 20.4 per cent, the current contraction being influenced to some extent by the 16.5 per cent loss in Pittsburgh, compared with a year ago, because of floods.

New York City clearings came to $3,610,120,000, up 6.6 per cent from the total of $3,386,850,000 a year ago, and in outside cities it was $1,762,322,000, a gain of 8.8 per cent from the total of $1,619,978,000 last year.

Railway Earnings

February and two months earnings of railways compare:

	1936	1935
Pennsylvania		
February gross	$33,595,745	$27,981,768
Net op. income	4,684,248	4,894,161
Two months' gross	66,516,981	57,031,055
Net op. income	10,018,454	9,756,771
New York Central		
February gross	$27,986,471	$24,034,165
Net op. income	2,718,738	2,036,882
Operating ratio	79.0	77.2
Two months' gross	56,192,221	49,533,067
Net op. income	5,377,669	4,511,840
Operating ratio	78.1	76.8
Rutland (New York Central)		
February gross	$349,069	$238,490
Net op. def.	17,529	13,790
Two months' gross	489,828	490,456
Net op. def.	48,735	52,025
New York, Ontario & Western		
February gross	$766,634	$721,798
Net op. income	53,546	92,872
Two months' gross	1,605,177	1,612,423
Net op. income	187,390	250,190
Northern Pacific		
February gross	$3,657,478	$3,342,418
Net op. def.	218,354	94,976
Two months' gross	7,586,841	6,870,542
Net op. def.	273,755	477,201
Missouri Pacific		
February gross	$6,963,182	$5,449,635
Net oper. income	783,579	172,989
Two months' gross	13,868,756	11,184,510
Net oper. income	1,575,250	273,999
Gulf Coast Lines (Missouri Pacific)		
February gross	$1,181,819	$860,085
Net oper. income	222,267	79,669
Two months' gross	2,338,930	1,912,523
Net oper. income	442,005	311,543
St. Louis-San Francisco		
February gross	$3,505,406	$2,964,440
Net op income	103,391	*122,923
Bal. before interest	116,427	*98,346
Two months' gross	7,314,832	6,116,391
Net op. income	436,703	*303,084
Bal. before interest	462,138	*283,268
Wabash		
February gross	$3,716,015	$3,292,654
Net oper. income	466,311	396,666
Two months' gross	7,284,865	6,521,790
Net oper. income	821,632	583,584
Ann Arbor (Wabash)		
February gross	$316,747	$300,866
Net oper. income	15,627	35,884
Two months' gross	628,068	584,632
Net oper. income	37,403	58,523
Wheeling & Lake Erie		
Feb. sur. aft. chgs	$106,407	$56,019
2 mos' sur aft. chgs	262,967	189,926
Seaboard Air Line		
January net loss	$664,351	$765,629
Southern		
February gross	$7,162,799	$6,119,002
Net op. income	938,252	842,649
Two months' gross	14,471,572	12,786,409
Net op. income	2,272,599	1,610,146
Alabama Great Southern (Southern)		
February gross	$469,904	$381,493
Net op income	37,976	1,263
Two months' gross	915,829	722,314
Net op. income	82,756	3,241
Virginia		
February gross	$1,488,383	$1,343,307
Net oper. income	721,245	414,145
Surp. after chgs.	481,305	241,826
Two months' gross	2,988,000	2,642,169
Net oper. income	1,411,502	1,182,385
Surp. after chgs.	*$89,570	†$36,016

*Equal to $1.88 a share on common stock.
†Equal to $1.14 a share on this stock.

Wheeling & Lake Erie		
February gross	$1,076,546	$1,049,323
Net oper. income	158,474	103,929
Surp. after chgs.	106,407	56,020
Two months' gross	2,214,144	2,129,519
Net oper. income	360,159	278,004
Surp. after chgs.	*262,967	†189,926

*Equal to $2.21 a share on 7 per cent preferred stock, on which dividends are accumulated.
†Equal to $1.89 a share on this stock.

Retail Business Boosted Sharply By Easter Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28 — Retail business reached new high ground for the year during the past week as Easter shopping moved into high gear, advancing to proportions which indicate the largest volume for any season since 1929, according to a weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Demand for shoes, millinery, hosiery, toys and athletic goods widened steadily, while men's clothing was ahead of the 1935 volume by nearly 20 per cent. Sales of furniture, house furnishings and electrical appliances were at the best rate in five years. The upturn in automobile sales during the week was wide.

Stores Reopen

"With the stores reopening slowly, as high waters receded, all of the cities reported an increase in retail sales over the previous week's, the gain in some instances running up to 20 or 30 per cent," the report says. "When compared with the corresponding 1935 week, however, the improvement was less marked, the estimated average of volume for the country advancing but 10 to 18 per cent.

"The restoration of transportation facilities in the New England States was too slow to help sales, which were up only 7 to 10 per cent from last year. The recovery in the East was quicker, the increase over the 1935 comparative ranging from 8 to 15 per cent.

"Under the stimulus of broadening pre-Easter buying," the survey continues, "distribution in the Middle West exceeded that of 1935 by 15 to 25 per cent, with the sharpest rise in industrial centers. With country roads opened and spring farm work well under way, the gain for the Northwest averaged 15 to 18 per cent.

"Going to a six-year peak for the period, sales in the South were up 15 to 22 per cent from last year's. Flood threats curbed country buying in the Southwest, lowering the increase to 8 to 12 per cent. With automobiles, apparel, and house-furnishings leading, distribution on the Pacific Coast went ahead of 1935 by 15 to 18 per cent.

Wholesale Trade Increases

"Complementing the heavy flow of reorders for spring goods, activity in wholesale markets was intensified during the week by replacement buying of merchants whose stocks had been made worthless by flood waters," says the report.

"First floor and basement lines particularly were sought, but immediate shipments could not be secured in all cases, as wholesalers had run low on many of the most popular items. These unexpected orders helped to enlarge wholesale volume 8 to 15 per cent from last year's, with prices generally steady, although advances appeared on some spot goods.

"With shortages becoming more pronounced from week to week, post-Easter clearances are expected to be few, with mark-downs small," the report concludes.

Twenty-Two States Now Have Sales Tax Of From 1 to 3 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—A sales tax has been imposed by 22 states varying from 1 per cent to 3 per cent, according to Standard Statistics Company.

It is further pointed out that if all the states are included which levy either directly or indirectly on sales, the number is increased to 30. In addition, New York City has a 2 per cent sales tax, and St. Louis and Kansas City have small turnover taxes.

The amounts of sales tax in the 22 states follow:

One Per Cent—Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma.

Two Per Cent—Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming.

Three Per Cent—California, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio.

It is estimated that state sales taxes are now providing revenue of $400,000,000 a year.

Many technical objections to the sales taxes may be raised, and numerous taxation authorities condemn this form of levy. In the first place it violates the principle that individuals should be taxed in proportion to their ability to pay, since any sales tax falls indiscriminately on all purchasers.

Regardless of the merits, or lack of merits, of the sales tax, the more vital consideration is the reckless spending which requires increased revenues for the operation of state governments. The relief emergency is not the sole cause of larger expenditures on the part of the states; the amount disbursed has grown, entirely apart from emergency outlays.

This arbitrary disregard for even the most elementary of sound business practices in the operation of state governments is the reason why taxes on consumption have been required. If the individual states had adopted a sound policy by reducing their heavy expenditure during the more acute depression years, sales taxes would not have developed.

Having failed to retrench when the situation was critical, the states are not likely to embrace more judicious spending practices now that recovery forces are strengthening. Before reforms can be expected, the public must be educated to the fact that its purchasing power is constantly being sapped by a bewildering overlapping of direct and indirect taxes.

Study of Corporate Accounting Necessary to Evaluate Tax Bill

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—With public hearings commencing Monday on the Administration's corporation tax, as recommended and amended by the House Ways and Means Committee, and the public apparently floundering in its theoretical implications as the House Ways and Means Subcommittee floundered in its practical difficulties, it is felt in Wall Street that some of the difficulties are due to an inadequate public understanding of corporate bookkeeping.

Informed Public Needed

First to be heard will be the Treasury specialists, after which the corporations will be represented by their tax experts, who will in all probability be almost unanimously opposed to the new tax method. Hearings will run two weeks, after which the House of Representatives will discuss the bill, perhaps for 10 days, then vote on it. Thereafter the Senate will consider it, and much opposition is expected there. Meanwhile only that part of the public adequately informed as to corporate accounting practice will be able to follow the coming testimony and debates.

One of the most important occupations in Wall Street is that of the security analyst, whose business it is to interpret corporate finances, and it is felt that if some of the lore of the security analyst were known to the public, much of the difficulty in understanding the theoretical, financial, and social implications of the Administration's tax plan would be avoided.

For example, "reserves" are generally considered by the public to be an asset. The word has already been used very loosely in published reports and comments. To the analyst of corporate statements, however, "reserves" are known as a "liability." Vaguer terms such as "saving," "investment," etc., can be clarified by a better knowledge of the bookkeeping affected by the proposed tax.

A One-Sided Statement

A good many popular misapprehensions have appeared in discussion of the proposal, which might be resolved by a better understanding of corporate finance. For example the President is reported to have stated, at his March 3 press conference on the proposal, that it would encourage necessary but discourage "unnecessary" business expansion. The former guess is apparently based on the theory that it would put more money into the hands of the public, which would be quickly circulated; the latter guess on the theory that the plan would take money out of the hands of corporations and so put a brake on corporate spending for new plants, etc.

Wall Street, however, regards this as a one-sided statement. Higher dividends at the present time would *increase* "velocity" by increasing *public* or stockholder spending, but they would *decrease* velocity by decreasing corporate spending for plant renovation, additions, betterments, etc. And during prosperity peaks, higher dividends would, as the President implied, decrease *corporate* plant expenditure, but increase stockholder spending "velocity." In 1929 the United States Steel Corporation reported earnings of $21.19 but paid out only $8 in dividends. What would have happened to the stock market, asks the Wall Street Jonrnal, if Steel had paid out the entire $21.19 in dividends?

Hits Heavy Goods Outlays

In short, financial theorists are able to neatly reverse certain of the arguments of the plan's protagonists. If the plan will increase business velocity now, it will increase it at the peak of prosperity. And if during the next bull market it will discourage corporate outlay for new plant, etc., it will have the same effect at present, when business recovery is generally supposed to depend acutely on large orders, particularly from corporations, for capital goods and equipment.

The typical security analyst here avoids these stratospheres of economic guesswork, however, and sticks to the safer ground of accounting practice. He is inclined to feel that in economics, as in the other sciences, the more precise the instruments the more scientific the results. Even bookkeeping terms are far from precise, he knows too well.

A recent bulletin of the American Institute of Accountants defined financial statements as "a combination of recorded facts, accounting conventions, and personal judgments." Yet these accounting instruments, consisting of facts and personal judgments put down in convention form, are as sharp as they can be humanly made. At the risk of tedium, therefore, a brief detour through corporate finance may yield a better knowledge of the probable social consequences of a tax intended to stimulate dividend payments.

[To Be Continued]

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The most spectacular feature of the stock markets in the last 12 months has been the almost meteoric boom in shares of armament companies. The rise has been most marked in the shares of those companies which benefit most directly from armament expenditure: aircraft company shares have risen most, armament makers shares next, iron and steel shares third, and shipbuilding shares last.

Exciting calculations have been made by financial editors to show that the market value of the shares of a small group of armament and aircraft companies has risen by nearly £40,000,000 since last spring; investors have been tantalized by estimates that £500 invested last year in selected shares of a few companies could have reaped a speculative profit of 900 per cent.

Big Profits From Armament

All these forecasts are based on book values. Of course, many speculators and people with inside knowledge have already reaped their profits and retired from what is now a highly speculative market. A case in point is that of a profit of over £350,000 made by a firm which bought privately 370,000 Bristol Aeroplane 10s. ordinary shares at 37s. 6d., sold them again to the public after permission had been obtained from the Stock Exchange Committee for public dealings to be transacted, at prices ranging up to 55s. But present market values are not based on past or present profits, and can only be justified by large profits to come.

In part, the boom in iron and steel shares can be traced to tariffs imposed by the present Government on steel imports, and to increased domestic demand for structural steel for building which has made up to the steel manufacturers for lose of shipbuilding and export markets. But in the main, the boom is directly traceable to at first the rumor and now the promised fact of large-scale rearmament in England.

Scale of Rearmament

The actual scale of that rearmament is not yet disclosed in full. Last year the Government decided to double the size of the existing air force, and the recent "Statement Relating to Defense" in which the case for rearmament is pleaded by the Cabinet, promises further increase to about three times our 1934 air force. This plan is already in operation, airplane factories are working to full capacity, and the program should be completed sometime in 1937.

Although a careful estimate of the present vague proposals would not account for an expenditure of more than around £150 million, popular estimate runs into the £300 million mark; a recent reference by a Cabinet Minister to the figure of £200,000,000 as a rumor which he didn't deny provides as good a guess as any other. So that speculators in armament shares must find justification for their prices in profits to be earned from the expenditure by the Government of some £200,000,000 spread over the next five to seven years.

Attempts at Justification

Expenditure of this money is being justified in England, as in Germany, as a form of public works which stimulates economic recovery. Superficially this may appear to be true in a time of depression when savings are running to waste and there are nearly 2,000,000 unemployed. Rearmament produces recovery in the strictly limited sense that it put more people to work. But it is bad economics to ignore the product of that labor; and since armaments do not increase security but merely stimulate other nations to further competitive rearmament, which leave all nations in a conditions more precarious than before, it would be proper to write down the product of rearmament expenditure as of negative value.

It is interesting to note that £200,000,000 is just about the amount we are spending each year on building new houses, and it seems reasonable to conclude that in England at any rate rearmament cannot provide a major stimulus toward increased employment. This is in contrast to the position in Germany where the whole equipment of army, navy and air force has to be rebuilt from practically nothing.

For the hundreds of millions we propose to spend the Germans are spending thousands of millions in the production of a smaller navy and air force, a larger army, so that rearmament has become so integral a part of German economic mechanism that unemployment would reappear on a large scale if rearmament were to be stopped. In spite of this increase in unemployment the standard of living of the population might very well rise, since Germany is at present starving herself of consumption goods in order to obtain the materials of rearmament. But in present-day usage recovery has little to do with the standard of living of the people.

For the Royal Commission was appointed as a sop to public opinion which had been disturbed by the disclosures of the American Senate investigation; the British Commission was given no powers to investigate company files, and has been hamstrung from the start. And the Government has no intention of losing the good will of private manufacturers by harsh treatment of their profits, particularly when so many manufacturers who do not make armament material are being invited to lay down plant for use in emergency. "It will be important," says the Government, "to see that the work is not delayed by the over-elaboration of financial safeguards."

There remains one other major point upon which the Government has not yet made known its intentions. The only sound way to raise the money for a rearmament program is by taxation. Borrowing to pay for war is economically indefensible. During the last war the public debt of England increased from less than £1,000,000,000 to over £7,000,000,000; and it is commonly observed that the present generations are sharing with their fathers the burden of waging the Great War. But the economic effort of waging war can only be made at the time of the war, and finishes when the war is over. The financial burden which the taxpayer of England is still shouldering is an expensive and socially regressive tribute to the unjust finance of the war years. If the present Government adopts the same borrowing method to finance its present preparations for war, and refuses to be unkind to profits, then speculators in rearmament shares may indeed have their fewards.

Upturn of 20 P. C. In Hardware Sales Expected for 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Manufacturers and distributors of hardware have set up the objective of making 1936 the best year for the industry since the year of 1930, which was an excellent year, according to Dun & Bradstreet in a recent survey.

"Encouraged by the expanding demand in 1935, which lifted production by 20 to 30 per cent and retail sales by 10 to 15 per cent from the 1934 volume, preparations have been made for further progress in 1936," the survey continues. "Following an increase of 14.2 per cent, which brought net sales of hardware wholesalers proper in 1934 to $450,000,000 from the Bureau of Census total of $394,180,000 in 1933, a gain of 10 per cent carried the estimated 1935 volume to $495,000,000. For 1936 trade calculations have advanced this to $594,000,000, or larger by 20 per cent than in 1935.

Still Under 1929

Even if this total be reached, however, it still would be 31.4 per cent under the census figures of $866,158,000 for 1929.

"With the largest increase in the builders', factory maintenance, and household divisions," the report says, "manufacturers of hardware produced a dollar volume of goods in 1935 that ranged from 20 to 30 per cent in excess of the 1934 total. In spite of this improvement, schedules for the opening months of 1936 were from 15 to 18 per cent higher than for the comparative period last year. Factories supplying the needs of the farm equipment trade and those making screw machine products showed gains of 20 to 25 per cent.

"While retailers' inventories at the beginning of March were heavier in some items than a year ago, stocks at factory were light, shipments of winter goods having been the heaviest in several years. Orders from the plumbing supply, electric refrigerators, air-conditioning, and farm equipment trades have been expanding steadily, and specifications have been larger for builders' hardware, roofing materials, and road-building supplies.

"Orders for machine tools also have kept above the 1935 total, the index of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association standing at 110.8 in January, or higher by 69.2 per cent than the January, 1935, index at 65.5. It also was above the index for the months preceding to August, 1935, when 125.8 registered the highest point touched since October, 1929, when it registered 178.7. The monthly average of the index of orders for machine tools for 1935 was 86.0, the best position recorded since 1929.

Retailers Make Progress

"After building up a volume in 1935 which ranged from 10 to 15 per cent more than in 1934, retailers of hardware have made even better progress thus far in 1936. While the severe cold and heavy snows of January and February retarded many distributive branches, the hardware trade was benefited. In some districts stocks practically were depleted of such items as stoves, heaters, and accessories, skis, chains, sleds, skates, and snow-removal equipment.

"Much of the 15 to 20 per cent increase recorded for retail sales in January and February was contributed by skis and winter sports goods. The promotional work conducted by manufacturers, recreational centers, and railroads, coupled with helpful newspaper publicity, brought excellent results. Merchandise of this type was sold nearly as fast as it was received, and only slow deliveries prevented a larger peak volume being registered," the survey concluded.

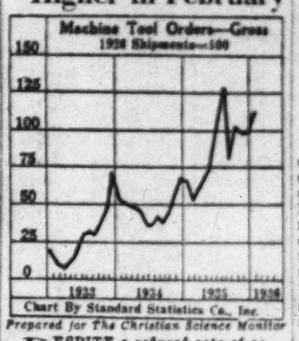
Ohio Oil 1935 Net Equals 33c Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Ohio Oil Company reports a net profit of $5,488,267 for the year 1935, after taxes, depreciation, depletion, interest and other charges, equal to 33 cents a share on the common. This compares with $5,411,924 or 32 cents a share in the previous year.

The balance sheet of Dec. 31 shows current assets, including $9,481,349 cash and marketable securities, and after reserve, amounted to $38,493,863 and current liabilities, $6,338,427.

Machine Tool Orders Higher in February



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DESPITE a reduced rate of activity in numerous industries during February, orders for machine tools not only maintained the high level of January, but actually showed a small increase. The volume of business placed brought the index of orders to 112.1 in February, as compared with 110.8 in January, and 53.0 in February, 1935.

Sales of Main Farm Products Up in All Regions in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—During the month of January cash receipts from sales of principal farm products were greater than the like month last year in all agricultural regions, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Receipts from crops were 19 per cent higher than in January a year ago. Receipts from livestock and livestock products were 25 per cent higher.

January sales totaled $516,346,000, compared with $421,156,000 in January, 1935, with $374,434,000 in January, 1934, and with $306,055,000 in January, 1933. Farmers received in addition this January $1,199,000 in government rental and benefit payments, compared with $70,275,000 in January last year.

The largest increases are reported in West North Central and South Atlantic states; the smallest in South Central states.

Receipts from marketings for all states averaged 23 per cent higher than in January, 1935, with Kansas, Delaware and Kentucky the only states showing smaller receipts.

Financial District Favorably Receives New Margin Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Wall Street has favorably received the new Federal Reserve margin regulations of placing banks and brokers on an equal footing with respect to loans made for the purpose of purchasing or carrying registered stocks.

Banks agreed that the new rules were workable and as simple as possible under the circumstances although many continued the opinion that no regulation of their security loans was needed. The regulations were, in fact, almost exactly what the banks had asked for in their prolonged discussions with the Federal Reserve authorities.

The brokers, for their part, felt that they had won a victory in their long fight against the sliding scale margin requirements and in favor of a flat percentage of market value.

Brokers estimate that the old margin system involving a range in lending value from a maximum of 75 per cent of market value to a minimum of 45 per cent had necessitated a 20 per cent increase in their clerical work. The institution of a flat requirement will greatly reduce the work of margin clerks.

Yakima Indians Reject Proposal to Build Sawmill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA, Wash., March 28—A proposal to embark into the sawmill business was turned down by tribesmen of the Yakima Indian reservation by a vote of 92 to 2 in a meeting in the White Swan longhouse March 19. The Indians decided not to apply for a loan of $100,000 from the Government to build a sawmill and cut lumber from timber on tribal lands because they feared the repayment of the debt with interest would take most of the profit.

Skilled Steel Workers Giving Way To Modern 'Continuous Sheet' Machinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—That picturesque individual—the rolling mill man with his big, bulging muscles and grimy woolens, so familiar in the streets of every steel town—is rapidly going the way of the iron puddler to extinction as the American steel industry spends $200,000,000 for the so-called "continuous sheet and broad strip" mills.

Rolling mill after rolling mill, each of which once employed hundreds of workmen, highly skilled workmen, is going down before the wreckers and their workers are turning to other occupations as the "continuous" mills make them obsolete.

Sheets and tin plate is the form in which a large share of the American steel goes to market, plain, thin, flat pieces of steel from which are stamped or cut the forms or shapes that become automobile bodies, fenders, headlamps, dashboards, tin cans, metal barrels, furniture, radios, stoves, refrigerators, carpet tacks and roofing.

For years, sheets or tin plate were made by the very simple method of running a piece of white-hot steel back and forth through a couple of huge rolls, squeezing it thinner and thinner. That required skilled men.

The sheet mill workers were among the highest paid in the industry. The demand for sheets and tin plate increased as more food was preserved in cans, as more automobiles were made and each automobile required more steel.

Then along came the continuous mill. A whole series of these rollstands were erected in a row, a conveyor merely carried a piece of steel from one to another, each of the sets of rolls performing a small part of the job. First they called it the continuous mill because it made sheets in a continuous process. At one end, goes in a piece of steel; at the other end emerges the steel, nicely rolled; hence the name, continuous mill.

This has brought down the price of steel sheets, and it increased the demand for sheets and strip steel, although it replaced a large number of the skilled workmen.

Graham-Paige Motors Plans Stock Increase

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Stockholders of Graham-Paige Motors Corporation are scheduled to vote at the annual meeting April 20 on a proposal to increase the authorized common stock to 3,500,000 shares, from 2,500,000 shares.

If the move is approved, 600,000 shares will be offered stockholders at $3 a share on the basis of one new share for each four held. The funds will be used to retire outstanding notes and for additional working capital.

Bearish Estimates Cause Liquidation In Wheat Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 28—The trend of wheat prices has been irregularly downward the past week, with May selling at the lowest level since last December, while September made a new low on the crop. Toward the end of the week the May was the target of the heaviest selling, while there was some support in the deferred months due to the unfavorable weather conditions in the southwest.

Considerable backspreading in the way of buying July and selling May was in evidence the past few days, and the difference between the two months narrowed to about 9 cents. Holders of the May were discouraged over developments in the cash trade, which has been extremely slow the past week, and also by the poor flour business. Recently receipts at Minneapolis and Kansas City have been heavy, but show signs of decreasing, and the primary movement has dropped off quite sharply the past few days.

Big Crops Predicted

A factor in checking buying of wheat futures was the reports coming out of Washington predicting big wheat and corn yields the next year or two. These bearish estimates were occasioned by the government's report on intentions to plant which indicated sizable increases in spring wheat acreage and in corn.

The weather in the southwest continued dry all week, and March will have been a month of scanty precipitation over the greater part of the hard winter wheat belt. In spite of the lack of rains crop advices are not as bullish as would ordinarily be expected, and while some damage has been done the main part of the crop is still in a position to respond quickly to precipitation. In our northwest and also in Canada as over the main part of the winter wheat area, moisture conditions are the best in several years. This fact tends to obscure the bullish conditions developing in the southwest.

Public buying in wheat is still of small proportions, the stock market continuing to absorb the greater portion of speculative interest.

Foreign Conditions

Foreign conditions in wheat appear to be developing a little more favorably. The Australian pressure has diminished, and offers for deferred shipment are not much below the level of No. 2 Manitobas. At the same time there has been a big shrinkage in the offers of cheap wheat from European countries, and at present no offers are being made of either French or Argentine wheat in Europe. Of total shipments the past week from the southern hemisphere of 4,218,000 bushels, only 1,987,000 bushels went to Europe. A year ago Argentina and Australia shipped a total of 7,824,000 bushels, whereas this week such exports were only 4,218,000 bushels. Prospects are for much larger shipments of Canadian wheat during the remainder of the season or about 20 weeks.

Argentine developments have been rather bullish, the government raising the minimum price of corn to farmers 5c a bushel, the price now being 42c compared to 37c a year ago. Argentine shipments for the week were 5,387,000, and this included 575,000 bushels to the United States.

Arizona Goat and Sheep Growers Enjoy Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. March 28—Goat growers of Arizona are now participating in the prosperity enjoyed by sheepmen. Mohair, as well as wool, is selling at the best prices received in many years.

One recent sale of 75,000 pounds of mohair, to a Boston buyer, was at 53¾ cents a pound for adult hair, 63¾ cents for kid hair. Quotations last fall were just under about half these figures.

Arizona's annual mohair clip is about 600,000 pounds.

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 137

A divided of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on Wednesday, April 15, 1936 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 26, 1936, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treas.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20

The Home Forum

In the Southern Apennines

FROM Salerno the road climbed steeply, a road that soon degenerated into the dusty pot-holed macadam of southern Italy. The tropical heat of the coast, the orange trees, the smooth-faced, fine-featured Greeks, were left behind in the first mile from the sea. The hillsides were neatly terraced; olives and peaches, hazels and chestnuts, low-headed and well-pruned, touched their branches above the ploughed earth for a thousand yards up the slopes, letting hardly a ray of precious sunshine go to waste. Except where the rock was too bare for terracing, not a tree was to be seen that had not been planted for its fruit and cared for from its birth. Thick grapevines swung from support to support, sometimes trained over gray-leaved olive-trees, more often on pergolas or poles, occasionally on contraptions of cane.

* * *

UNDER TRAJAN'S MAGNIFICENT arch at Benevento, there were great discussions among the bystanders as to my best way over the hills to Pescara, and at last a kindly youth offered to guide me and set me several miles along the wrong road. The hilltops formed an undulating farmland of stubbles, broken maize and ploughed yellow clay; and some small boys, who were tending a flock of piebald sheep, raced down to the roadside to ask me news of the war. There were valleys between the higher hills, flat stretches divided into tiny farms, beautifully cultivated, peppered with houses, where every potato and every grain of corn was needed for the crowding mouths of the cultivators and their huge families, and only the vines gave a salable surplus. It was a land of abundant people, hard-working, happy and kindly, but poor, and capable of no great heights of culture; for culture grows in the spare time above the needs of life, and here there was none. Yet in the villages the young men, in their best suits and with brown cardboard suitcases, were gathered in cheery, noisy groups, awaiting the motorbus that would take them to the barracks; and along the tiny rutted roads that wound out of the hills, ancient horse-brakes were carrying more men called to the colors, and their families who had come to see them off.

* * *

THE ROAD CLIMBED. The mountains were real now, high wastes on either hand, and the fields were full of outcrops that the shallow soil could not conceal. Where the soil was poorest, the houses were equally poor, burrows with walls of mud-packed stone and roofs of thatch. Here and there a village was perched on the slope at the foot of a mountain, and from miles away its position could be determined by a circle of bare rock above and around it where the forest had been whittled away for firewood to the destruction of the soil. These were true mountains now, and men filed along ancient rocky trails on the backs of black donkeys; while more modern roads curled and labored over the passes of the winding watersheds, only to plunge precipitously to a cluster of tiny houses by a foaming stream far below and then to climb again.

* * *

THE ROAD WAS full of peasants returning from the fair at Castel del Sangro, one leading a small gray bull, another driving three sheep, a group riding above bulging panniers on their small donkeys. Children were pasturing their flocks on the coarse grass of the hillsides, and before me on the road a boy was driving two fat spotted black-and-white cows little larger than goats, strange creatures to see among the gaunt zebu-tinted Italian cattle; and a barefooted girl with magnificent black hair was stepping homeward, graceful and erect, with a basket of vegetables on her head. The single street was still crowded with farmers leading horses, sheep, yokes of long-horned oxen, with women gathered in chattering groups or chaffering with the higglers as they packed up their wares for the night, cloth and pots and steelware and the grapes and peaches of the lowlands. The chill of the evening was rising. As I pushed out of the town, climbing the last ridge of the Apennines, lights began to twinkle in the little fortress villages at the edge of the bare rock. There were no scattered farmhouses among the little walled fields where the streams chattered coldly between boulders; for here, as in Catalonia and Castile, the customs of a war-ridden past gathered the peasants into huddled communities.

* * *

AHEAD OF ME on the darkening road a man was driving an animal, and from his persistent long-drawn "Aaaaaa!" I judged that he was having trouble with his charge. Suddenly there was a silence, and then feet spattered on the road, a mule cantering down the stony way, a man racing behind, their legs black against the pale road, their bodies invisible in the darkness. I swung my bicycle across the road and stopped the mule with a yell. The running man caught up the dangling halter-rope and belabored the unhappy beast; then he turned and tried to lead her again up the hill, but she hung back, her neck outstretched, her legs braced. He tried to drive her from behind with a switch; but she danced and sidled, seeking to escape to the town below. "Aaaaaa! Aaaaaa!" He grew desperate, and the mule more obstinate. In pity for them both, I persuaded him to give me the switch and to let me drive from behind while he led, and in the light of the rising moon we proceeded up the pale road beside which the chestnut woods massed in walls of darkness.

"She is going well now," said my companion when we had climbed for two miles; "there is no need for you to delay for us."

"In that case," I replied, "I shall camp in these woods."

"Not in the woods," he protested. "There are wolves. Here we must always lock up our sheep. Come and you may sleep in my house." A raucous voice cried in the dark of the forest. "There is another ferocious beast," he said, and in the darkness I could not guess whether he believed that I should not know the cry of an owl.

* * *

HIS VILLAGE WAS perched on the highest crest of the pass, four thousand feet above the sea, and the white walls and empty black windows were ghostly in the moonlight. A single electric light was burning above the village washing-trough, and there in the icy water little girls and old women were washing clothes by night, since the daylight had gone in the labor of the harvest. Two boys came out, met us and led the mule away; my companion escorted me up the stairs into his house. On the floor of the big living room his wife was sorting tiny potatoes and gathering them into baskets. She gave me a kindly toothless smile and rose from her work, went to a chest and got out an immense bowl of cold macaroni and potatoes, some of which she ladled into a pot and put by the fire to warm. To set me at my ease, she sat down at the fireside with me and talked to me.

"What is your name?" To my surprise, she seized the unfamiliar syllables accurately. "John? That is what they call Giovanni in America—what we call Giannino."

Two of the sons, one about sixteen, the other nearer twelve, came up the steep stairs, carrying a sack of potatoes between them, and this they emptied upon the floor.

"I have a boy named Giannino," she said. "Now he is in Abyssina. Nine children I have had—all sons."

She returned to her work among the potatoes, and the boys came to talk to me. The elder was tall and strongly built, with velvety brown eyes and waving black hair; the younger was fair and round-headed, with the coarsely classical features of Illyria.

"Do you come from far, Giannino?" they asked. "From England? Where is that? Is that one of the countries ruled by Italy?"

The cold of the night crept up to the edge of the fireplace, where the boys crouched over the embers.

J. S. ERSKINE

Advent

THE lean fox ventures in the spotted sun,
the hedgehog moves from sleep and has begun

an early tunnel in the farthest mowing.
The plum tree shouts of new spun blossoms
blowing,

shouldering scent like honey in the mouth.
The birds come back, a black wedge from the
south.

A crocus speaks, so frail and slight a one
lunging its green from dark oblivion.

While sudden and sharp upon the ear
the great wheel turns the vernal sphere.

JOHN RITCHEY

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Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ANCIENT VASE FROM THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS

THE potter's art is as old as man himself. The vase or bowl was a useful article of domestic utility. Rarely did the potter merely give it appropriate shape, for almost invariably he adorned the surface, the handle, the shoulder of a vase with some decorative device which was the fashion in his day. The potteries made in Crete and Greece bore a variety of ornamental forms, some luxurious and pictorial, others geometrical and abstract. This vase from ancient Cyprus is decorated in the latter fashion. Parallel horizontal lines circle the vase at intervals, between which there are rows of concentric circles. Beauty lies in the strict order of arrangement. There appears to be some kinship with the "Geometric Vases," made in Greece in primitive days, where, too, the patterns were based on the dispersal of lines, lozenges, zigzags and dots, over the surface. The designs on such Cypriote wares were applied either in red, or block, upon a light, unglazed surface. Such pottery was made sometime between the eighth and sixth centuries B. C.

D. A.

Living in the Fields

ON OUR estate of Etseri, where I was born, there was a feudal castle of the eighth century, surrounded by walls about sixteen feet thick, and entered through a gateway provided with a portcullis which was lowered at night. A whole community was, so to speak, sheltered within its walls. . . .

After the 29th of June (the day of Peter and Paul, Old Style) the hay harvest began. That was a jolly time for us children, for we all lived in the fields for three weeks, sleeping in tents, and taking part in what was going on, or, in other words, getting in everyone's way and playing all sorts of tricks. The young men did the mowing, and the young girls, dressed in white, tedded the hay and gathered it into heaps. Both men and women sang at their work, sometimes in alternate verses and sometimes in chorus. The peasants would help our people, and we in return helped them when their time of harvest came.

At noon we all had lunch together on the grass, and until two o'clock there was singing and dancing, and then work was resumed. About seven we had dinner, and the village people were so charmed with our company that it was late at night before they went to their homes. As they descended the hill the sound of their laughter and singing grew fainter and fainter, and after the barking of the dogs had signalled the return of their masters to the village a great silence descended upon us, and we fell asleep, wrapped in our blankets, and lying on soft bearskin rugs. A little patch of sky was visible through the opening of the tent, and we felt like the nomadic shepherds watching their flocks in the valleys of Arabia Felix, and it may be that their ancestors were also our own. . . .

The hospitality of the Svanes is traditional, and the Prince himself set the example to his people. No poor wanderer knocked at our door without being assured of a good meal and, if he asked for it, of a corner to sleep in. It was a recognised custom that all tourists visiting our country should be entertained in our castle. During the tourist season I do not remember ever seeing less than fifty people at our table for dinner. One summer, fifty students came, with their professors and, of course, their horses, for riding was the only way of travelling in our country. We not only fed them all, but on their departure they were provided with food for the next stage of their journey.

Such are my memories from the third to the sixth year of my life.—PRINCESS KATI DADESHKELIANI, in "Princess in Uniform." Translated from the French by Arthur J. Ashton. (London: Bell.)

A Citizen of Greece

VENIZELOS came just in time to be born an unredeemed Greek. Another fruitless revolution broke out [in Crete] when he was two years old. His father, an ardent partisan of union with Greece, was involved in the movement, and exiled by the Ottoman authorities. The family went for a few years to Cythera, and thence to Syra, where Venizelos learned his first letters.

Memories of free Greece, however, must have been dim to the boy, for the amnesty of 1872 enabled the family to return to Canea. The elder Venizelos had all his property and interests in Crete, and it was home there, despite the Turkish flag. The Cretans have the right to claim the liberator of Crete and the savior of Hellas as their own. From the age of eight to twenty Venizelos attended the lower schools and high school of Canea. He grew up an unredeemed Greek, coming gradually to the consciousness of the terrible humiliation of alien rule. . . .

On a July day in 1886 Venizelos stood alone on the deck of a small steamer looking at the receding shores of redeemed Greece. His eyes were not star-gazing at the Acropolis, but were fixed upon the flutter of blue and white of flags in the harbor of the Piræus. The next morning, as the ship came to anchor in Suda Bay, his thoughts were not of the home-coming, but of the red flag, hateful badge of slavery, that waved from forts and custom-house. He could show his law diploma, with the seal of the University of Athens, and it would be recognized as giving him the right to practice in the courts of his native island. But nearly a quarter of a century was to pass before the boy of twenty-two could claim any privilege from the far more precious certificate which testified that he was a citizen of Greece. Through his father he was a free man: but through his mother and his birth in Crete he was an Ottoman subject. Abroad he could have enjoyed the honor and privileges of Greek citizenship. But he returned home, knowingly, gladly, to live under the Ottoman flag and thus assume the burdens and share the handicaps of his fellow-Cretans.

Would he be sensible and take life as it came? The question did not arise in his mind. It had been settled long before he left the university. He thought of Turkey as Cato thought of Carthage. And to the effort he was ready to dedicate his life.—HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, in "Venizelos." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Solitude

SO LITTLE quietude there is.
It is the age of sound;
Pleasure is not in reveries,
Nor joy in silence found.

So few will take the lonely way
With self for company,
But with an endless clamor slay
The thought's activity.

But we will keep within the mind,
Where no one can intrude,
A little room where we may find
A welcome solitude.

HILDA M. SLADE

La vraie Domination de soi

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA DOMINATION de soi est un sujet dont les hommes s'occupent depuis longtemps; à cet égard elles sont nombreuses et diverses les théories qu'ils ont élaborées, enseignées ou mises en pratique. Maintes personnes estiment que les stoïciens—membres d'une école philosophique fondée par Zénon au quatrième siècle avant Jésus-Christ—ont excellemment illustré la domination de soi. Les stoïciens fondaient leurs croyances et leurs efforts sur une combinaison de panthéisme et de fatalisme; d'après leur théorie, l'homme devait être impassible en face de la joie et du chagrin, et se soumettre sans broncher à tout ce qu'il jugeait inévitable. Dira-t-on que cette philosophie était particulièrement engageante ou riche en inspiration?

Néanmoins, trois cents ans après Zénon, la véritable domination de soi fut enseignée et illustrée par le Christ Jésus. Ses leçons étaient si sublimes dans leur simplicité; sa vie et ses actes étaient si bien faits pour inspirer ou convaincre—qu'on le tient avec raison pour celui dont l'œuvre a été la plus admirable, pour l'homme le meilleur et le plus grand qui ait jamais paru sur la terre. Par la conscience spirituelle, le Maître était allié à l'omnipotence; aussi pouvait-il calmer la tempête, nourrir les foules avec une provision minime de pains et de poissons, guérir toute espèce de maladie, et même ressusciter les morts. S'il permit à ses adversaires de le représenter sous un faux jour, de le diffamer, et finalement de le mettre en croix, c'était afin de pouvoir fournir la preuve complète de la Vie divine. Pendant qu'on le crucifiait, il priait ainsi: "Père, pardonne-leur, car ils ne savent ce qu'ils font" (Luc 23:34)

La Science Chrétienne est la Science du christianisme, que comprenait et pratiquait Jésus le Christ; donc elle présente la règle spirituelle permettant à chacun de se dominer comme il le faut. Les enseignements et la pratique de la Science Chrétienne reposent sur cette grande vérité: Dieu, le bien, est la seule cause, l'unique créateur; le divin Principe ou l'Amour est Père-Mère de l'homme ainsi que de l'univers; en conséquence, "le règne appartient à l'Eternel et il domine sur les nations" (Psaume 22:29). Partant de cette prémisse spirituelle, la Science Chrétienne déclare et démontre que n'étant point autorisé ou soutenu par Dieu, le mal n'a ni loi, ni pouvoir, ni présence. Il en est ainsi dans tous les cas, bien que le mal paraisse se manifester sous forme de péché ou de maladie, de crainte ou de manque, de discorde ou de mort. Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, les hommes peuvent reconnaître la nature de ces maux, les classifier, et prouver qu'il s'agit de prétentions impuissantes dirigées contre Dieu, la Vérité.

Joints à la répudiation chrétiennement scientifique du mal, ces enseignements affirmatifs touchant Dieu et Sa création parfaite, y compris l'homme, constituent la règle du penser juste qui permet de réaliser ici même et dès maintenant la vraie domination de soi. En présentant au monde ces enseignements spirituels, logiques et démontrables, Mary Baker Eddy a conféré au genre humain des bienfaits sans limites. A la page 106 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, elle proclame ce message qui nous inspire et nous guide: "Dieu a doué l'homme de droits inaliénables, parmi lesquels on compte le gouvernement de soi-même, la raison et la conscience. L'homme n'est bien gouverné par lui-même que lorsqu'il est bien guidé et gouverné par son Créateur, la Vérité et l'Amour divins."

Seul Dieu, le divin Principe, gouverne l'homme et l'univers; toute réalité est soumise à l'empire de l'Amour divin. Ce sont là des faits pouvant être mis à l'épreuve et démontrés par quiconque cherche la Vérité d'une manière humble autant que sincère. Par exemple, si tel homme croit être une victime de l'alcoolisme et ne pouvoir se défendre contre cette habitude asservissante, dégradante, il trouvera la délivrance et la rédemption au moyen de la Science Chrétienne—la Science du gouvernement divin. La croyance qu'on manque d'empire sur soi-même peut être corrigée et chassée si l'on parvient à comprendre que le mal n'a point d'influence puisque seul Dieu, le bien, crée et gouverne l'homme. Nombreux sont les témoignages où des Scientistes Chrétiens disent avoir échappé à la servitude du péché; et ceci confirme les enseignements de cette Science.

En outre, si c'est la maladie qui nous ravit l'héritage que nous tenons de Dieu,—l'empire sur nous-mêmes,—nous pouvons en toute confiance avoir recours à la Science Chrétienne, loi divine de l'harmonie. Dieu étant le divin Amour qui renferme tout, il est certain que l'homme ne peut jamais être privé soit de Sa tendre sollicitude, soit de l'empire et des directions infaillibles dont l'Entendement est la source. Reconnaître ces faits d'une manière conséquente nous permet d'en réaliser les bénédictions.

Nous voyons ainsi que la vraie domination de soi peut être comprise et exprimée par chacun de nous dans la mesure où nous laissons s'exprimer en nous l'Entendement qui était en Jésus le Christ; où nous nous efforçons sincèrement de conformer nos pensées et nos actes à la norme divine fixée par le Maître. Nous lisons dans *Science et Santé* (p. 304): "L'harmonie est produite par son Principe, est gouvernée par lui et demeure avec lui." Et la Science Chrétienne permet aux hommes de prouver ce fait spirituel dans les circonstances de chaque jour.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

True Self-Control

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE subject of self-control has long engaged the thought of men, and many and varied theories regarding it have been evolved, taught, and practiced. The Stoics, members of a school of philosophy founded by Zeno in the fourth century B. C., are considered by many as the most highly developed examples of self-control. The basis of the belief and endeavor of the Stoics was a combination of pantheism and fatalism, and according to their theory men should be unconcerned over joy, and unsubdued by sorrow, willingly submissive to whatever was deemed inevitable. Not a particularly inviting or inspiring philosophy, it seems!

Three hundred years after Zeno, however, true self-control was taught and exemplified by Christ Jesus, whose teachings were so sublime and withal so simple, and whose life and works were so inspiring and convincing, that he is rightly deemed the greatest, best, and most successful of all men of all time. The Master was so allied to omnipotence through spiritual consciousness that he stilled the storm, fed multitudes although only a small supply of bread and fish was available, healed all manner of sickness, and even raised the dead. Yet he permitted his adversaries to malign, misrepresent, and finally crucify him in order that he might present the complete proof of divine Life. On the cross his prayer was, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do" (Luke 23:34).

Now Christian Science is the Science of Christianity, which was understood and practiced by Christ Jesus, and, therefore, it presents the spiritual rule whereby right self-control may be attained by all. The basis of Christian Science teaching and practice is the great truth that God, good, is the only cause and creator; that divine Principle, Love, is the Father-Mother of man and the universe, and that, therefore, "the kingdom is the Lord's: and he is the governor among the nations" (Psalms 22:28). From this spiritual premise Christian Science declares and demonstrates that evil, lacking divine authority and support, is devoid of law, power, and presence. This is the fact whether evil appears to be manifested as sin or sickness, as fear or lack, as discord or death. Christian Science enables men to recognize, classify, and prove these evils to be impotent claims against God, Truth.

These affirmative teachings about God and His perfect creation, including man, combined with the scientifically Christian repudiation of evil, constitute a rule for right thinking whereby true self-control may be realized here and now. By presenting this logical and demonstrable spiritual teaching to the world, Mary Baker Eddy has blessed mankind immeasurably. On page 106 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she voices an inspiring and directive message in these words: "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

The fact that God, divine Principle, is the sole governor of man and the universe, that all reality is under the control of divine Love, may be tested and demonstrated by any honest and humble seeker after Truth. For instance, should one believe that he is the helpless victim of the enslaving and debasing habit of indulgence in alcoholic liquor, he will find release and redemption through Christian Science, the Science of divine control. The belief that one lacks self-control is corrected and cast out as that one gains the understanding that since God, good, alone creates and controls man, evil has no influence over him. Many testimonies of deliverance from bondage to sin have been given by students of Christian Science, and these serve to authenticate its teachings.

Again, should one be deprived by sickness of his God-given heritage of right control, he can confidently turn to and put his trust in the divine law of harmony, Christian Science. Because God is all-encompassing divine Love, it is certain that man can never for an instant be outside God's tender care, nor lack Mind's unerring guidance and control. Consistent acknowledgment of these facts brings us into a realization of their blessings.

Thus we see that true self-control may be realized and expressed by us as we let that Mind be in us which was in Christ Jesus, as we strive earnestly to have our thinking and living conform to the divine standard set by the Master. As we read in Science and Health (p. 304), "Harmony is produced by its Principle, is controlled by it and abides with it." And Christian Science enables men to prove this spiritual fact in their daily experiences.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Dutch Landscape

RICH fields stretched away under the great skies, amber and green and gold. Hay harvest was being gathered and waves of its pungent sweetness broke upon the train as it passed. Deep acres of grain, honey-colored to reaping, swayed and rippled as the wind passed over them. Heavy heads rustled against each other and the long, strong stalks moved beneath the little swift hands of the wind as it brushed them aside. There is one song of the wheat, one song of the rye, a lovely whispering in the oats, and a sound among the barley that you shall hear nowhere else on earth.

In the bright fields, ash-gold horses cropped contentedly; or black and white Frisians stood to be milked. Dutch women in voluminous skirts and charming stiff white caps carried stool and pail over the shining grass. The flat landscape was broken by windmills and endless avenues of trees. Glimmering dykes and canals made ribbons of light, and the westering sun bathed every stream and pool in translucent gold.

Little bridges were arched above the narrow waterways of the open country, and back and forth upon them went the tiny dog-wagons. Even the smallest strip of land was urged to its fullest yield. There were minute parcels under grain; every green patch had its black-and-white cow. The country stations were scrubbed and cleaned and polished from end to end. A kindly, prosperous-looking land

There were gay little painted houses, with lovely roofs and brilliant doors and shutters. Against illimitable skies slender spires were thrust upward, incredibly slim and pointed in the vast expanse of air and light.

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Soil-Saving Plans Considered; Ship Delayed by Flood Debris

Boston Today

Soil Conservation Plans Considered

Soil conservation—something farmers in the Connecticut valley have very much on their minds today—came to a focus from three sources this morning. At a meeting of experts from the United States Department of Agriculture and local representatives at the Hotel Statler the first step was taken in setting up the Administration of the Soil Conservation Act in New England.

Procedure, according to decision by the specialists, will be the organization of a state committee, to be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. This committee, in turn, will name county groups.

The Massachusetts Farm Bureau reported that silt from one inch to six feet deep now covers farm lands in flooded areas, and this deposit will handicap, if not prevent, the growing of certain crops for several years.

At the same time announcement came from Amherst College that the president of that institution has called a conference of Massachusetts farm leaders for tomorrow afternoon to find out how colleges can assist farmers to get back on their feet.

The Statler meeting was planned before the flood to discuss plans for increasing land fertility and for turning unproductive farm land to some other use than agriculture.

Flood Debris Stalls Ships at Sea

Mist shrouded the sea southeast of Portland light ship early today. It was an ordinary dawn to mariners. The early watch on the oil tanker Liebre, bound for Boston, peered into the mist awaiting the arrival of full daylight. The Liebre steamed through quiet waters.

At such moments at sea, sailors say, the unexpected always happens. Such was the experience of the Liebre this morning. Of a sudden the watch was aroused by pounding off the tanker's bow. Peering into the dim mist off port and starboard, the watch could see nothing. But the dull thuds increased, thumping along the Liebre's sides.

Gradually the morning light increased and the watch saw logs in the sea bounce off the tanker's bow. The Liebre's captain ordered half speed. All hands were called on deck. As the dawn gave way to daylight, the pilot on the bridge gazed over a log-covered sea. In every direction floated stumps, trees, and logs.

"For 30 miles we steamed through this debris of the flood," Capt. T. A. Westgreen radioed the Boston brance office of the United States Hydrographic Service at noon. At once the hydrographic office broadcasted the information to all ships, warning half speed. The Liebre, the captain radioed, had passed through safely.

Street Repair Program in Mix-Up

Members of the Boston City Council deliberated today on the question of just what streets to repair in the city this year, as a result of an analysis of the situation given yesterday by Christopher J. Carven, Public Works Commissioner.

Councilors submitted preferred lists of streets to be repaired at yesterday's City Council meeting. At the same time the finance committee tabled a loan order of $375,000 for resurfacing the streets of downtown Boston.

When Commissioner Carven looked at the preferred list of street resurfacing submitted by the councilors and at the sum to be appropriated, he speculated. It would cost $2,000,000 to fix all the streets suggested by the council" Mr. Carven declared. A few minutes later the $375,000 appropriation was laid on the table.

A debate then followed between councilmen as to the value of resurfacing downtown streets contrasted to suburban streets. Councilors Gallagher of Brighton and Rosenberg of Dorchester favored the suburbs; Councilor Shattuck of Back Bay declared that downtown districts pay 10 to 1 over the suburban tax rate. The matter was put over to the next meeting as Commissioner Carven listed 125 streets which he suggested for resurfacing under WPA projects.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Fair tonight with lowest temperature near 40 degrees; Sunday fair with rising temperature; rain is possible Sunday night. Monday considerably colder; moderate westerly winds, becoming southerly.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday, rain Sunday night; considerably colder Monday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Sunday fair with slowly rising temperature; rain Sunday night; colder Monday.

Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer, rain Sunday night; much colder Monday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest and west winds becoming southerly and increasing Sunday and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	56	Minneapolis	28	36
Bermuda	64	72	New Orleans	54	78
Chicago	40	52	New York	48	56
Denver	38	52	Norfolk	52	76
Helena	6	34	Philadelphia	50	60
Jacksonville	60	88	St. Louis	46	58
Kansas City	50	66	San Francisco	52	56
Los Angeles	48	64	Washington	50	60
Miami	74	86			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., March 28.
B—Maximum, March 27.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:35 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Sunday, 3:55 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:35.

U. S. Aid Sought for Airport

ONE million dollars of federal money to make the Boston airport the finest in the world and chief transatlantic port of air entry is the next objective of the authorities who arranged the leasing of Governors Island to the city Thursday.

The island, leveled down, will provide most of the fill needed to connect with the present Boston airport which will produce a mammoth runway of 10,000 feet by 1500 feet, well-drained and 18 feet above sea level. The city paid nothing for the lease. It expects federal funds to provide most of the conversion cost.

Today engineers were preparing the report which will serve as the basis of the appeal to Washington for the $1,000,000 needed. This would take care of filling, grading, installation of flood lamps and other details. One problem is the vast amount of granite on the island which made up the original fortification. This can be used for fill but its weight requires special handling equipment.

Air authorities agree that the lease of Governors Island puts Boston well out ahead of the other ports which have been hoping to become the major American transatlantic aviation terminal. These cities are New York, Baltimore, Md., Charleston, S. C., Norfolk, Va., and Cape Charles, Va.

'Tag Day' Opens; Ready Response

On streets of every city and town in Massachusetts today some 1,000,000 tags were offered passers-by by 10,000 volunteer workers, including Boy and Girl Scouts. Although proceeds will go to the Red Cross fund for flood needy and the campaign is under auspices of that organization, the sale was called the "Governor's Tag Day," in honor of Governor Curley, who originated the idea and directed its consummation.

Preliminary survey of tag day activities found a few municipalities not co-operating. Governor Curley charged officials in those localities with playing politics. Some sections of Boston appeared to be inadequately covered by workers, but directors were bending every effort to see that all were given opportunity to participate in tag purchases.

'Changing World' Speaker Listed

Back in 1905, a barefoot boy of 12, trudging up a dusty road, was hailed by a vigorous figure in riding togs and slouch hat. The man was Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. The boy was Nicholas Roosevelt, son of the President's cousin.

Today, that boy, a graduate of Harvard, a diplomat, journalist and lecturer, is a prominent figure in international circles. He has been attached to the American Embassy in Paris, served in Spain, was stationed in Austria and Hungary to report on conditions there at conclusion of the World War, later was minister to Hungary, observed Adolf Hitler become a factor in world politics, and was vice-governor of the Philippine Islands.

As editorial writer and special foreign correspondent for the New York Times and the Herald Tribune, Mr. Roosevelt has keep in constant touch with world events.

He is to conduct the last of the series of eight lectures in the course "This Changing World of Ours" at the Gardner Auditorium, State House, Monday night, it was announced today by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, who presides at the sessions of this university extension course.

Dog Racing Protests in Order

Opponents to dog racing in Massachusetts today prepared to protest opening of the 1936 track season as the State Racing Commission announced the first public hearing on the matter would be held next Tuesday evening in Revere.

The commission disclosed today that the four racing associations which held meetings last year have again applied for permits. The full quota of 200 days for dog racing allowed by the law has been applied for, the commission said.

Before permission for the racing can be granted, public hearings must be held to consider public protests. Dates for hearings in Dighton and West Springfield will be announced by the commission later.

Big Rush Expected For Motor Plates

Fifty thousand applications for plates are expected April 1 and 2 and 50,000 more during the month, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin announced today. The April 1 callers at 10 Nashua Street are those who have waited to take advantage of the lower rates. Mr. Goodwin is now making plans to handle the rush and his "take" of license fees during the day this year will be safeguarded by a 24-hour guard, supplemented by a detail of state police.

Beacon Hill Sign Is Ordered Down

For two years the chromatic sign atop number 6 Beacon Street has brightly urged the advantages of Chevrolet. Across its lower section, moving figures have carried slogans, giving the correct time. . . . All this to the delight of advertisers and the chagrin of Beacon Hill residents and others who felt the sign conflicted with time mellowed placidness of Boston's historic Common.

For two weeks the sign has been dark. Today workmen were ordered to mount the steel structure Monday morning and start dismantling it. And if the workmen don't start promptly Monday morning, owners of the sign were under notice, today, from Attorney General Paul A. Dever that he will apear before the Supreme Court and ask for an injunction.

This injunction would be sought, he said, on the basis of the court battle won 30 days ago by Beacon Hill residents after two years' litigation.

Weapon Penalty Measure Favored

Recognizing that mental motives—as exemplified in carrying dangerous weapons—should be liable to more stringent punishment in order that crime may be reduced, the legislative committee on public safety today favorably reported a bill to increase the maximum penalty for such weapon-carrying from five years to 10 years in the penitentiary.

This legislation, sponsored by Representative Thomas Dorgan, gives judges wider discretionary powers to determine the motives underlying the carrying of dangerous weapons.

Definition of such weapons not only includes guns, but knives, slingshots and "metallic knuckles."

Community School Movement Is Urged

Community schools as a step toward graduating a generation of "city-planning-conscious" citizens was advocated today by Jesse B. Davis, Dean of Boston University's school of education.

In the idea school plant, city planning would become an integral part of the curriculum. Speaking before a conference on art, education, and town planning, Dean Davis pointed out that schools, to be the centers of their communities, should be more thoughtfully located.

The conference was sponsored by the Massachusetts Art Association and the New England Town Planning Association.

80,000 Laces Bought for Army

When you're in the army you have to think about a lot of little things as well as big ones. And sometimes a lot of little things make a big thing. All of which is one way of getting around to saying that Col. George Lyeroff, commanding the army quartermaster's depot in Boston, bought 80,000 shoe laces today.

Half of them will come from a Chicago Heights firm and are for garrison shoes. They will cost 1.1 cents a pair. The remainder will come from Providence and will be for high boots and cost 2.94 cents a pair.

Great Brann Demonstration Is Under Way

Maine Democrats Plan to Give Him an Ovation at State Convention

Hope He'll Run Again

Convention Is Expected to Instruct Its Delegates For Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 28—Maine Democrats, in state convention at Lewiston, March 30 and 31, are generally expected to stage such an exhibition of their confidence in and feeling for Gov. Louis J. Brann that he will be virtually forced to reconsider his several-times-stated decision to retire to his law practice and will seek a third gubernatorial term at the unanimous behest of his party.

This is the concensus as gathered from Democratic leaders here and there. It is said to be why other Democrats with gubernatorial leanings have refrained from personally stating their ambitions, preferring to let them circulate by means of the grape-vine telegraph. In this manner two names, particularly, have come to light. They are Fred H. Lancaster of Lewiston, chairman of the state committee, and State Senator Fulton J. Redmun of Bar Harbor. Both gentlemen, however, remain silent as to their plans.

Keeping Silent

Democrats are keeping rather silent on the Brann situation also. The Governor is understood to have more or less made up his mind to retire and the fact he has so stated on numerous occasions may make it difficult for him to change his mind. Democrats, however, are said to believe they can overcome his reticence by the ovation they will accord him at the state convention next week. They are going to make him the man of the hour, if all reports are true. The question is, will the Governor nibble at the bait? In other words, though Senator Robert E. Reynolds of North Carolina has been signed as the convention's key noter, Democrats will save the key note for Governor Brann.

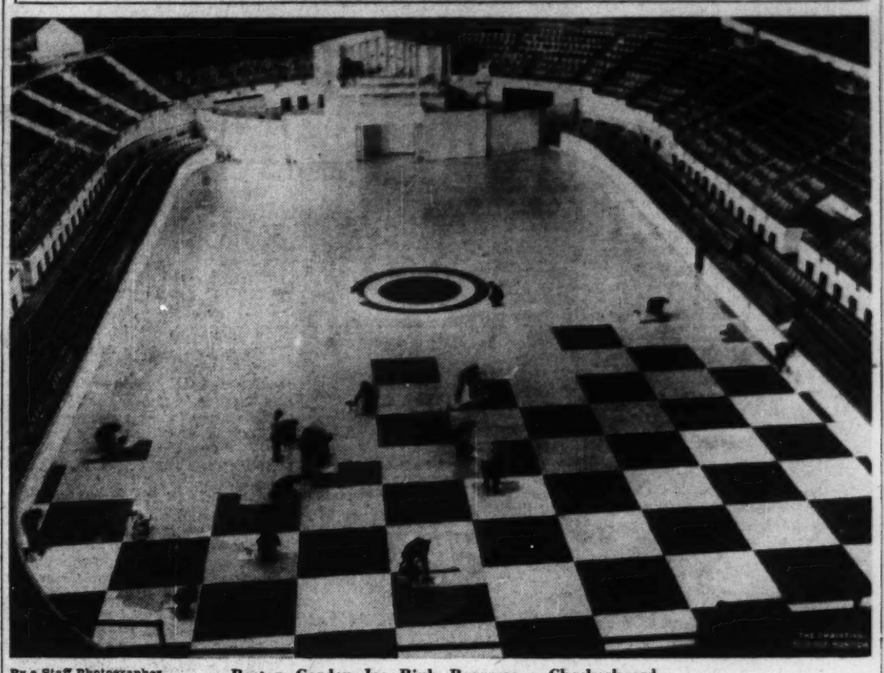
Of course more practical things than the niceties of an ovation and much popular acclaim have been attended to quite efficiently the past few weeks in an effort to make Governor Brann realize he is wanted. For instance, there was that bothersome matter of patronage which split the party so definitely as between Representative Moran and Governor Brann. It took a lot of time and effort to fix it up but acording to reports the State leaders are well satisfied now whether Congressman Moran feels the same way or not. In other words, patronage is said to be back under State control with the Governor and State committeemen having their say in the matter. The only recent happening inconsistent with that conclusion has been the apapointment of Representative Moran's father as postmaster of Rockland, home city of them both.

Part of Bargain

However, this may have been a part of the bargain and, of course, it is also possible that Representative Moran may, as rumor has it, slide into a convenient federal post himself and retire from his candidacy for re-election.

Without question, it is believed the Democratic convention will instruct its delegates for President Roosevelt. This, it is gathered, will be merely matter-of-course action. Reports from all over the State are very encouraging to Democratic leaders. State Chairman Lancaster said, Thursday, that despite the floods and consequent hard traveling he looks for a record attendance of more than 2000 at the Democratic convention.

Skaters Will Glide Over Painted Ice



By a Staff Photographer — Boston Garden Ice Rink Becomes a Checkerboard

Boston Garden Ice Is Painted For Carnival of Skating Club

It was a slightly different appearing auditorium early this morning as workmen prepared huge Boston Garden for the Ice Skating Carnival to be held there tonight under auspices of the Skating Club of Boston, featuring the first professional appearance here of Miss Sonja Henie, Norwegian skater extraordinary.

Not a person was sitting in the great circle of seats, hardly a sound disturbed the still air—compared with the bedlam that attends hockey games, tennis matches or other athletic events. The Garden, in fact, was so quiet that one could plainly hear the gentle swish of paint brushes as more than 20 workers painted a giant checkerboard on the usually plain ice surface.

Shortly after the last spectator had filed from the great amphitheater following last night's show, valves were turned which sent the ice-making machine into operation, covering the Garden's terrazzo floor with a coat of ice.

Longer to Cool Off

It took a little longer than usual last night for the refrigeration system to cool the surface sufficiently before water was sprayed on. On cold nights, windows are usually opened to allow winter breezes to blow through the Garden.

Last night, however, was rather sultry for such purposes, and although the system was started at 3:30 a. m., it was not until 4:45 that the first spray of hot water was applied. In all, three layers covered the floor, each one eighth of an inch thick, before painting operations began.

First brush was applied at 6 o'clock this morning, after Harry Allen, icemaker and skate expert for the Garden and Arena since 1910, had mapped out the diagram. Under his direction, chalked strings were stretched across the ice and snapped, marking the surface into large squares, each eight feet square, to be painted alternately black and silver.

In the center was a small silver spot, painted on the ice, with concentric circles radiating from it, as though someone had dropped a large pebble into a pot of black and silver paint.

Paint Is Special Mixture

Actual painting operations were in charge of Robert F. Murphy, superintendent of the Garden and Arena and General Manager George V. Brown's right-hand man for many years. With his crew of 30 men, including painters and carpenters, the squares were methodically filled in with the two colors.

The black paint was an ordinary black paste, mixed with water, usually used for such purposes. But the silver paint was made especially for this event, and in fact was something of a chemical experiment. It was formed of an aluminum powder, which when mixed with water formed a soapy paint that dried a little more slowly than the black. If this experiment turns out well, according to Mr. Allen, possibilities are limitless as to different color combinations which might be developed, such as gold and black, and various others.

In all, it was estimated that approximately 75 gallons of paint were used to cover the surface of the ice. Total cost of materials and workmen hovered around the $500 mark.

Ice Is Made Thicker

Finishing touches on the painting were stroked at 11:30 this morning, while carpenters still hammered away at the platform for the orchestra at one end of the Garden, behind a silver screen, through which the stars will enter.

Then over the finished checkerboard was frozen an additional coat of ice, almost three-quarters of an inch thick, making about a solid inch of ice for the skaters on which to do their Salchow spins, Alex Paulsen jumps, and other graceful figures. And this evening the Garden will return to normal, when thousands of eager spectators jam the building, applauding—in the best Garden manner.

Further experimentation with ice-painting will be made on Miss Henie's appearance in Chicago in the near future, when her name "Sonja" will be written across the entire length of the ice. Results of the painting of the ice surface here in form of a checkerboard is being watched with interest, according to local sport promoters. Some feel that skating on such a figure may prove confusing to stars when attempting their difficult spins.

Flower Show Open On Sunday to Swell Red Cross Flood Fund

The annual spring flower show at Mechanics Hall will be open Sunday, an extra day, for the benefit of the Red Cross flood relief fund.

This was announced today after the decision to sponsor a one-day benefit show was reached last night by officials of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, who conferred with Red Cross officials.

Mechanics Hall will be open tomorrow from 1 until 10 o'clock. As is necessary, flowers both potted and cut, will be replaced. All gardens will be given especial care tonight to keep all exhibits fresh for Sunday.

High-Water Danger Ends at Burlington

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 28 (AP)—Danger from high water and ice along the shore of Lake Champlain apparently passed today, despite a strong west wind.

The ice moved out of the broad lake yesterday and still remained today inside the Burlington Harbor breakwater. It was soft, however.

For the first time since March 1 a drop in the water level was recorded, and it was believed the lake had reached its peak.

Mayors in Flood Areas To Speed Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 28—Mayors and selectmen of communities in the recently flooded section of western Massachusetts organized last night in the office of Mayor William P. Yoerg with the announced purpose of cutting red tape to speed rehabilitation and reconstruction in their respective centers.

Mayor Yoerg was elected permanent chairman of the organization, and arrangements were made for a meeting in Holyoke Tuesday, at which Gov. James M. Curley will be presented a specific list of the sums needed for reconstruction.

Judge Proposes Making City Bad Place for Rackets

The declaration that Boston will not tolerate racketeers who prey on the small wage earners, by absorbing his income for horse-race betting, was made today by Judge Joseph T. Zottoli, associate justice of the Central Municipal Court of Boston.

Judge Zottoli, who has been waging war on gangsters and racketeers for several years, is determined to do his part to make Boston "a tough place for the rackets," and in his judicial capacity has already done much to drive out one of the prime evils from the city.

Jail Sentences

Last Tuesday he imposed heavy jail sentences on 23 men and women who were seized in several raids on betting plants in the city. One man was sent to the House of Correction for two years and three months, two men were jailed for a year, fifteen for nine months, and three men and two girls were given sentences of six months.

These 23 were set up as examples that no more leniency will be extended to the "bookies." The Judge explained that "we have no quarrel with a man who takes a few bets to buy bread and potatoes for his family, but this group was obviously drawn from the class of intelligent people who have all the requisites for making an honest living, but who prefer to prey on men and women who can least afford to lose the money."

The "Nigger Pool"

One of the principal reasons for severity in Tuesday's case is that this organization had direct connections with the worst class of underworld activities, the "nigger pool." The name of Joseph Hotze, agent for the "nigger pool" interests, was prominent during the hearing, and it is understood that another man connected with the establishment is a man who was involved in the Albany baseball pool several years ago, and the Worcester Beano sweepstakes last fall.

Judge Zottoli is a student of penology, and is now preparing an article, which will appear next month, in which he tries to solve the betting problem, as well as to clear up several "bad spots" in the present criminal system. He explained today that two evils, alcoholic intemperance and betting, were responsible for appearance in court of the majority of the criminals.

Compiled Statistics

In elaborating that point, the jurist explained that he has compiled statistics to show that seventy per cent of the young men and women who appear in court are led to wrong-doing by the fact that their homes are not properly held together. The cause for the breaking up of 47 per cent of these homes is alcohol, and the explanation of a large portion of the remainder may be found in the race-betting plants.

"Consequently, by eliminating the bookies, we can go a long way toward reducing the number of the broken homes, and thereby keep out of the courts a large number of young people who are at the present time prospective criminals," said Judge Zottoli.

"The man we are after is not the the one individual who tries to make a few dollars by setting up a betting plant," Judge Zottoli said, "it is the man whose lifetime is spent by putting temptation in the path of those unfortunates who cannot afford to yield to it.

"The fellows with brains and money must be treated differently. Heavy sentences are a warning to others to stay out of the racket. If we are going to keep this city clean, as a safe place for parents to bring up their families, we have to hit the racketeers hard enough so that they will quit. This is war."

State to Continue Work On Ware Water Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARE, Mass., March 28—Work on Quabbin Reservoir, designed to furnish abundant water supply for metropolitan Boston, will soon be humming again after the annual winter shutdown.

Arthur Johnson Company, holder of the contract for the dike project at Enfield, will resume work next week. The completion of the dike will require at least all summer.

Court Freeing In Hit-and-Run Case Stirs R. I.

Judge's Resignation Fails to Stem Demands for Thorough Inquiry

Driver Was Fined $10

In Another Case an Alleged Drunken Driver Was Found Not Guilty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28—Despite acceptance of Judge Patrick F. Barry's resignation as a result of the case in which a hit-and-run driver charged with fatally injuring an 11-year-old Boy Scout escaped with only a $10 fine, the matter continued to be Rhode Island's cause celebré today.

Atty. Gen. John P. Hartigan today ordered reopening of police investigation into all aspects of the affair, which has stirred deep reaction in official circles. Just why a suspected driver should be freed without more stringent prosecution or punishment remained a mystery today.

Hit-and-Run Driver

The case has its interesting points. On the night of last Nov. 15, Robert Eli Moulton, 11, residing in Hillsgrove, was returning to his home from a Scout meeting. Within a few feet of his home he was struck by an automobile and fatally injured. Driver of the machine, according to police records, turned off his lights as he sped from the scene, so that his registration numbers might not be taken.

Indignant citizens demanded police exert every effort to apprehend the driver. On Wednesday Merrill T. Sission, 41, of Warwick, stood before Judge Barry in the Fourth District Court, in Warwick, charged with leaving the scene of a fatal accident. He pleaded nolo contendre, neither admitting nor denying his guilt, but signifying his willingness to accept punishment as though he were guilty. This plea serves, in effect, to admit the charge and receive sentence without prejudicing a plea should the defendant decide to appeal the case.

Alleged Drinking Driver

Incidentally beside him at the bar awaiting his turn to be heard on a not guilty plea of operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated was Charles E. Hart, an investigator for the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission.

Judge Barry imposed a fine of $10 and costs in the Merrill case on the leaving the scene of a fatal accident charge. He discontinued a serious charge of operating an automobile so as to endanger life and limb and causing death.

Investigator Hart was found not guilty of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and discharged.

However, finis was not written to the two cases, which had apparently had their final hearing in the little rural courtroom.

Last night Gov. Theodore Francis Green announced that he had received the resignation of Judge Barry, and the executive secretary, Edward H. Higgins, told the Monitor that Inspector Hart's resignation as a member of the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission had been accepted.

State Did Not Stop

The State did not stop with the resignations. Attorney General Hartigan immediately summoned City Solicitor Joseph W. Grimes and Chief of Police Henry J. Ledoux of Warwick to his office. He ordered them to reopen the Merrill case and "investigate to the limit."

The information they gather, he said, would be presented to the Kent County Grand Jury at the May session.

It was announced, however, that the case would be presented to the Grand Jury by Assistant Attorney General Michael A. DeCiantis.

The resignation of Judge Barry was written out and handed to Governor Green at the executive chambers in the State House shortly after 6 o'clock last night. The judge had been summoned to the State House at 4 p. m. by Executive Secretary Higgins.

Governor Interested

Shortly before the summons for Judge Barry was sent out newspaper men at the capitol asked Governor Green if he had interested himself in the case. After announcing that Judge Barry would be at the State House in a short time Governor Green said, "Yes, this is right up my alley. You know what I have said at safety conferences."

"It makes no difference whether a driver seriously injures a person or not, the crime lies in the fact that he flees from the scene. One of the best ways to curb that sort of thing is to deal severely with it in the courts.

"These remarks are not to be interpreted as a prejudgement of Judge Barry. I have summoned him to my office to lay the facts before me."

Earlier in the afternoon, Judge Barry voluntarily called upon Attorney General Hartigan at the courthouse. Attorney General Hartigan said that Judge Barry said that he acted as he did in the case on the strength of the information given to him by City Solicitor Grimes of Warwick and Inspector John W. Knight of the city's police department.

In a brief statement issued late last night, Judge Barry made known that he presented his resignation, which is to become effective April 20, to "relieve the administration of any responsibility for my action in a recent case before me in the Fourth District Court."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walton N. Greaza. 8:30.

"ON YOUR TOES" (Shubert). New musical comedy, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff. Featuring Ray Bolger, assisted by Tamara Geva and Luella Gear. 8:30

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Tooneyville Trolley," "Regular Kids," "Voice of Experience," "Shanghai Mickey," "Musical Memories," "Manhattan Monkey Business," with Charlie Chase, and latest newsreels.

MODERN—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times," 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:38, 6:47, 9:56. Also "Prisoner of Shark Island," with Warner Baxter. 10:48 a. m., 1:57, 5:06, 8:15

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never," 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25. Also Shostakovitch Symphony No. 1, recorded by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, directed by Leopold Stokowski. 12:25 daily.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon and Joel McCrea in "These Three." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:30, 5, 7:40, 10:10.

TREMONT—Robert Taylor and Virginia Bruce in "Society Doctor," 9:13, 11:54 a. m., 2:61, 5:48, 8:45. Also "British Agent," with Leslie Howard and Kay Francis. 10:21 a. m., 1:18, 4:15, 7:12, 10:10.

METROPOLITAN — Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler and Jack Oakie in "Colleen," 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25. Also on the stage, "Springtime Frolics," starring Eddie Garr.

BOSTON — "Don't Get Personal," featuring James Dunn and Sally Eilers. 10:53 a. m., 2:01, 5:09, 7:59, 10:30. Stage: "Folies Comiques de Paris."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Country Doctor," Fenway: 1, 3:59, 6:56, 9:54, Paramount: 10:00 a. m., 12:58, 3:47, 6:36, 9:25. Also "The Widow from Monte Carlo." Fenway: 2:44, 5:42, 8:40. Paramount: 9:08, 11:54 a. m., 2:43, 5:32, 8:20.

EXETER — Aline MacMahon in "Kind Lady." 2:10, 5:05, 7:55. Also Franchot Tone and Madge Evans in "Exclusive Story." 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.

UNIVERSITY—Margaret Sullavan in "Next Time We Love." 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Also "First a Girl," with Jessie Matthews. 1:38, 4:50, 8.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"First a Girl," featuring Jessie Matthews, 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Next Time We Love," with Margaret Sullavan. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

MEMORIAL — Edward Arnold, Binnie Barnes, Lee Tracy and Katharine Alexander in "Sutter's Gold." 10:33 a. m., 12:47, 3:01, 5:15, 7:29, 9:42.

UPTOWN—Margaret Sullavan in "Next Time We Love." 1:05, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Also "First a Girl," with Jessie Matthews. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Rigoletto," by Verdi presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association, starring Josephine Antoine, Irra Patina, Frederick Jagel, Lawrence Tibbett and Ezio Pinza, Ettore Panizza, conductor. 8

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor, 8:15.

Other Events

MECHANICS BUILDING—Annual Spring Flower Show. Last day. Open 10 to 10.

BOSTON GARDEN — Skating Carnival, with Sonja Henie and Jackie Dunn, Maribel Vinson, and other stars, including members of the Boston Skating Club. 8:30.

REPERTORY THEATER —"Merry Movies," presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker. Mickey Mouse, Popeye, and other features. 9:45 a. m. to 6:30.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the First Congregational Church, corner of School and Beach Streets, Revere, at 3:30.

Radio Programs On Page 15

Music

HOTEL VENDOME—Concert by the Boston Flute Club. Isabel French, soprano; Georges Laurent, flute; Alfred Zighera, viola da gamba; Putnam Aldrich, harpsichord. 3:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra. Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. 2:30.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor. 3:30.

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—"King David," sponsored by the Longy School of Music, assisted by the Bach Cantata Club. Mrs. Langdon Warner, conductor. Barbara Greenough, soprano; Helen Gibson, contralto; Rulon Robison, tenor; William Stanley Parker, narrator. Orchestra conducted by Yves Chardon. 3:30.

FIRST CHURCH IN BOSTON (Berkeley and Marlboro Streets)—Concert by choir of 50 voices, directed by William E. Zeuch. 4:30. Open to the public.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Address on "The Significance of Violence in Industry," by John Spivak, author and lecturer. 7:45.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Address on "The Future of Political Action in America," by Norman Thomas, head of the Socialist Party and executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy. 3:30.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture on "World Affairs," by Harland Manchester. 3:30. Also presentation of two one-act plays by Madame Aino Saari, diseuse, assisted by Miss Doris Sheldon Jones, pianist. Copley Square. 8.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Lecture on "Jean Sargent," 40 Beacon Street. 8. Monday, lecture on "Les Evenements d'Aujourd'hui," by M. Pierre Billard. 11 a. m.

Monday

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Two-act play, "By Candlelight," presented by the entertainment committee, Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING—Concert by the Northland College Choir of 50 Voices, 14 Beacon Street. 11.

Flood Program Gives Curley Political Edge in Campaign

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Most students of international affairs today consider the most opportune "break" in the career of Italy's dictator was the flood of German troops into the Rhineland, diverting attention from Mussolini's Ethiopian War. Observors of politics in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are freely commenting that Governor Curley's most opportune break has been the recent floods.

Accustomed throughout his long public career to using every opportunity presented him, Governor Curley has, consciously or unconsciously, turned the present need for a strong hand at the helm into as fine and as timely an electoral campaign as has been seen in this State for a long time. A week or so ago it was current political gossip that Curley's record as Governor would not insure his election to higher office.

Takes the Lead Again

Now, however, after the undeniably masterly way in which he took charge of the situation, it is apparent to even the most untrained eye that he is "'way out front." Making tour after tour of the devastated area the Governor has shown himself to and spoken with literally thousands of persons, and those who are extended relief and sympathy in times such as these are not inclined to forget their benefactors. The vote-getting ramifications of such personal contacts are most extensive.

On a tour through the stricken area of the Merrimack Valley the writer spoke with numerous refugees and inhabitants. The consensus of opinion was almost universal that Governor Curley was vitally interested in the welfare of those made destitute and that for quick and decisive relief they must look to him.

Confident of Approval

That the Governor realizes that he has the approval of the majority of the State's population is apparent from his statement that he intends to build temporary bridges across the Connecticut, "whether the Legislature likes it or not." The Governor's strategy, say many Beacon Hill politicians, has been that of a man who is doing his utmost for the people of the Commonwealth in a time of great stress, but who is being hindered at every turn by the Republicans for what Governor Curley likes to call political reasons.

The Republicans are much chagrined over this publicity that the occasion has offered Curley. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, sounded the keynote for the Republican program, when he stated that, although that party intended to support all measures affording needed relief to the inundated regions, that they did not intend to indiscriminately approve of every Curley request for money, and thus, he inferred, to virtually hand him campaign funds.

Politics and Relief

Regret has been frequently expressed that a crisis such as the present one of flood relief should have been turned, according to the statement of both Republicans and Democrats, into a purely political affair. To the man in the street it appears that it should be fairly simple, now that both parties are more or less in accord upon much that is needed in flood relief, to get together and work in greater accord.

Considerable dissatisfaction is manifest in many circles because legislators, ostensibly elected to serve their constituents, attempt to profit politically during some of the most trying days in the history of the Commonwealth. There can also be little doubt but what the attitudes and speeches of many legislators during this period will form the basis of many campaign speeches of both their rivals and friends during coming campaigns.

Curley's Coup

Considerable surprise was expressed at what has been termed "Curley's coup" or the concentrating in his own hands of all relief work. It is pointed out, however, that anything different would have been unthinkable at this time, that the need for immediate and co-ordinated action made this move virtually imperative on the part of the State's Chief Executive. After a debacle estimated at $200,000,000, the amount of relief and reconstruction necessary is so vast that unco-ordinated action on the part of the various relief agencies would rob it of much of its efficacy.

It it generally pointed out that Governor Curley was elected for just this purpose, that is, to take command in such times of emergency, and that it should be a matter of surprise if he did not take some such resolute action. J. G. H.

Home Reclamation Help Proposed By Extension Service

Reclamation of homes from stains, silt, and undesirable odors, mementoes of the recent floods, is facilitated by information released by the University of New Hampshire Extension Service in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture.

Such questions as how to erase muddy stains from woodwork and floors and how to clean watersoaked mattresses and pillows are answered by the Service Bulletin. Deodorization of the cellar is merely a matter of chlorinization, rock salt and repeated sweepings and brushings.

The release also lists information for reclaiming silt-soiled rugs, treatment for walls and damaged furniture, leather, wooden, or upholstered. The survey states that flood immersed canned goods may be used if the seal has not been broken.

Springfield Saves Valuable Antiques

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 28—Storrowton and the state buildings at the Eastern States Exposition grounds in West Springfield, which were under water during the flood, escaped with surprisingly little damage, according to preliminary inspections which have been made.

The several state buildings have concrete floors and solid foundations and as a result a thorough cleaning will put them in good shape.

The valuable antique furniture in Storrowton was moved to upper stories of the colonial buildings before it was reached by flood water.

Stray Lamb in Salem Gives Police Merry Chase

SALEM, Mass., March 28 (AP)—"Bobby" and the police have, for the present at least, quit playing run, sheep, run.

Bobby, a lamb, found gamboling in a well-populated section, was leading three arms of the law a merry chase until the owner appeared. The owner's simple admonition, "Bobby, come here," ended the amusing scene. The lamb, with a "Baa-a-a" that sounded much like a horse laugh, trotted over, licked its master's hand, and surrendered.

It was explained to police that Bobby is a pet who knows his way around.

Connecticut Orders Troops Demobilized

HARTFORD, Conn., March 28 (AP)—Demobilization of the military forces called for emergency duty in the Hartford flood zone may begin tomorrow.

Red Cross officials reported the number of refugees at relief stations had dropped to 1650. At one time these stations were caring for approximately 4000.

Recitalist

By L. H. Winn

Rachelle Shubow
Who Will Play the Piano in Jordan Hall Monday Evening

What's Going On In the Arts

'Fidelio'

KIRSTEN FLAGSTAD and company scored another success at the Boston Opera House last night. The piece was "Fidelio," Beethoven's only venture in the lyric theater. Naturally, the triumph of Wednesday evening was not duplicated; "Fidelio" is no "Tristan und Isolde." But so far as the material permitted, Mme. Flagstad and her associates distinguished themselves. Her big first-act aria was superbly sung, and her acting throughout was entirely adequate.

It was a pleasure to hear again René Maison, who used to visit us with the Chicagoans. He has a fine voice, and he is a much more illusive figure of romance than most operatic tenors. The audience interrupted the opera to applaud his air in the dungeon scene. He sang well, too, in his duet with Mme. Flagstad.

The other roles were well taken. Mr. Schorr was a sufficiently malignant Pizarro and he negotiated his difficult aria with notable success. Mr. List was the Rocco, Queena Mario the Marzelline, Marek Windheim the Jacquino and Julius Huehn the Minister—all very satisfactory.

But the production as a whole fell short of complete success. The stage management handled the crowd of prisoners with little imagination. Their movements in the prison yard were stilted, and there seems to be no good reason why they should climb a long, steep staircase to get their outing. Indeed, why should the staircase be there at all? And why should the scene be so garishly lighted? Nor was the choral singing as impressive as it should have been. The vocal work here was angular and vociferous.

Several years ago a lady who sat behind us at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was much impressed with the playing of the "Leonore" No. 3 Overture. "Why," she exclaimed, "it's almost as good as the Metropolitan's." That was carrying understatement a little too far. We wonder if she would have admired the playing of the overture before the final scene last night. Veteran music lovers do not expect the orchestra of a busy opera house to rival the best symphony organizations, but last night's performance of this overture was really surprisingly bad. It marked the low point of an orchestral performance that was none too good at best. The brass tone was harsh and there were several bad slips. The honors of the evening went decidedly to the singers. L. A. S.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra

FOR the twentieth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra (March 27-28) Dr. Koussevitzky arranged a seemingly curious assortment of work, listing the Mahler Symphony No. 9, the Bach Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G major for string orchestra (with the Sinfonia from the Cantata "Christ lag in Todesbanden") and Alfredo Casella's transcription for orchestra of the Bach Chaconne for violin unaccompanied (first performance in the United States).

The opening measures of Mahler's Ninth are impressive, with cello, wind and harp in turn giving out a brief motif which is later developed and enlarged for the entire orchestra, together with a second theme of lesser content. Throughout the symphony there is a wealth of detail not too apparent to the most alert listener, and as in this composer's previous works, there is almost an over-abundance of symphonic material. The final movement was, to this commentator, the most arresting at yesterday's performance, an unusually moving presentation. The thanks of his patrons should be extended to Dr. Koussevitzky for another opportunity to hear a work not performed at these concerts since 1933.

Bach did not provide a contrasting adagio movement for his Brandenburg Concerto No. 3, and to those accustomed to the presentation of only the pair of spritely allegros which constitute this concerto, the Sinfonia might seem irrelevant material. Although the interpolated movement was given a majestic performance, the tempo was too moderate in comparison with the tempi of the allegros, which were played with the precision and brilliance which characterizes this orchestra's presentation of such material.

The transcription of the Bach Chaconne was given a masterly performance, and although Mr. Casella has taken numberless liberties with the original he has succeeded in fashioning a thoroughly coherent work, which was well received. G. M. S.

Oliver Chaffee

TRUE to his promise to show works of native and local painters who are not seen as a rule in Boston, Harley Perkins is now exhibiting the water colors of Oliver Chaffee. The artist lives in Provincetown, where his pictures are shown when the left wing exhibits. When Mr. Chaffee's oils were shown in Boston about a dozen years ago, the qualities of his style proved jolting to most gallery visitors. His stylistic excesses lay in a marked simplification, an emphatic indication of bulk, and in the constructional basis of his patterns. He guided the eye along zigzag lines which worked their way deep into the picture; there was an obvious thrust and counter-thrust which promoted markedly the architectural feeling. To gain his end he distorted somewhat, and systematized the shapes of phenomena of the objective world.

For us the small pictures at Mr. Perkins's gallery are revealing. They disclose what Mr. Chaffee has accomplished in subsequent years, how the sojourn in Provincetown, where he may work and think in detachment, has influenced his course. This is by no means the entire repertoire. It consistes of a number of studies of flowers and leaves, landscapes and interiors. Mr. Chaffee begins with the naturalistic shape but alters colors and directions, suppresses details as he proceeds. There results an ingenious design which rises above the requirements of a portrait Mr. Chaffee's devicefulness carries him occasionally to the border line of abstraction, so that the subject loses direct identity in a shuffle of lines and colors. Sometimes he encloses the portrait—it may be a flower or a bird—with a border so that the picture contains the frame in its very composition.

The pictures give point for discussion, because often they seem like designs destined for chintz or wall paper or embroidery; they seem to demand some functional application. And sometimes Mr. Chaffee lets himself be carried on into by-paths of fancy, letting the picture dictate itself. These are sketches, studies, backstage performances, and they teach a great deal about the processes of an artist's mind, much more than an exposition of his large, formal works. We are grateful to Mr. Perkins for providing such an informing exhibition. These oddments in themselves, however, possess merit which makes us hope for further display of Mr. Chaffee's work in Boston. D. A.

Wide Violation of Factory Laws Charged by R. I. Labor Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28—Labor unions of Rhode Island are exerting their greatest pressure on the members of the General Assembly to secure immediate passage of laws which will give the Division of Labor greater power as the result of the announcement of wholesale violaton of the factory laws made by L. Metcalfe Walling, Director of Labor.

The department head stated that during the month of February inspectors had found 95 instances of labor law violations and two of these cases, because they were of a continued and flagrant nature, resulted in court action.

Conditions Changed

Attempts to falsify records of hours of employment of women and minors, threats of loss of positions if they gave information or testified in court made to workers, and general indifference to the authority vested in representatives of the Department of Labor, are said to have been found in the tour of inspections last month.

According to the monthly report of Director Walling, sanitation was found to have been ignored, safeguards were lacking in factories and wages were illegally collected.

It was further stated in the report that as a result of violations industrial accidents were listed.

Ignored Department

In almost every case where violations were found, the owners of the companies were given information as to violations and sufficient time to make adjustments. In one instance it was said that a force of five inspectors covered one establishment for several days in an effort to obtain evidence of overtime working of women before the agent, who had ignored the department, decided to abide by the law.

Almost half the 95 violations consist of the failure to post working hours in places where women were employed. There were 43 of these violations.

Inspectors for the department also found that 15 elevators were improperly guarded and ordered immediate safeguards for those constituting iminent hazards. The others were allowed 30 days to correct the danger.

Children Employed

Director Walling also reports that there were instances where children were employed in violation of the law, seven concerns were working hours in excess of those provided by law, five instances of illegal collection of wages, eight instances of improper sanitation and seven instances of improper safety devices.

Bills pending before the General Assembly at present outlaw child labor and designate the hours of employment of minors from 16 to 18 years, and from 18 to 21 years. It also sets the maximum number of hours for employment of minors and women at 48 hours each week.

These acts, the revised compensation law and the minimum wage law gives the department the power which labor organizations believe will end the violations which have been reported monthly by the division of labor in recent years.

Sightseeing Banned In Flooded Districts

SIGHTSEEING in the flood areas of western Massachusetts is still under the ban of the State Police, it was announced today by Captain Mahoney, who is in charge of that detail.

The ban will be in effect over Sunday until further notice.

Behind the Microphones

Boston Saturday night witnesses a rare occurrence in having the Metropolitan Opera and the Boston Symphony Orchestra both playing in the city. Fortunately there will be no such conflict on the air waves, since the opera will be radiocast in the afternoon. For its radio concert tonight, WBZ, 8:15 p. m., the Boston Symphony, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, will play Gustav Mahler's Ninth Symphony.

Mahler's Ninth was completed in 1909, two years before his passing. It had its first performance in New York in 1931. There is a parallel with Mahler's Ninth and Beethoven's Ninth in that each after finishing his ninth, departed leaving an unfinished tenth symphony.

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In its regular fortnightly concert the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Goossens conducting, will be heard over the Mutual network through WAAB, Saturday, at 8:30 p. m.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sunday's Programs
End Winter's Series

An "event," a "first time" and several "farewells" mark Sunday's radio programs mostly indicative of the fact that as the spring season waxes many of the winter schedules are going from the networks.

The following tuning schedule is suggested Sunday among Boston radio stations:

10:35 a. m.—WNAC—Alexander Semmler, pianist, playing Beethoven's Sonata in E major, Op. 109, in the thirteenth program of his Beethoven sonata series. Closes with third movement of Sonata in G major, Op. 79.

12:30 p.m.—WBZ—Radio City Symphony Orchestra, featuring world première of Tchaikovsky's "Trio in A Minor," arranged for symphony orchestra, in all-Tchaikovsky program.

2:00 p. m.—WNAC—Leslie Howard concluding his present dramatic series with S. N. Behrman's comedy, "The Second Man," a play which Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne made a brilliant Theater Guild success several seasons ago.

2:00 p. m.—WBZ—Magic Key, featuring scene from "School for Scandal," with Ina Claire, Brian Aherne, Osgood Perkins and Charles Coburn. Music by John Goss and the London Singers, mixed sextet, Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, and symphony orchestra.

3:00 p. m.—WAAB—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor, with Nathan Milstein, violinist, in Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto.

4:30 p. m.—WEEI—Brahms's "German Requiem," by the St. Thomas Church and Chapel Choir, Dr. T. Tertius Noble, director.

7:30 p. m.—WEEI—Premiere of "Fireside Recital" on Boston air, network show, with Willie Morris, soprano, former WEEI staff singer, and Sigurd Nilssen, basso.

8:00 p. m.—WBZ—"Swing Time at NBC," featuring exponents of this popular type of jazz, such as Benny Goodman, "Stuff" Smith, Ray Noble and others.

8:30 p. m.—WNAC—Joint concert by Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society, G. Wallace Goodrich, conductor.

9:00 p. m.—WNAC—Nelson Eddy, baritone, guest soloist with symphony orchestra, from Detroit. Mr. Eddy sings Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Prophet," Moussorgsky's "Song of the Flea" in first half of concert, followed by MacDowell's "Thy Beaming Eyes," Taylor's "Captain Stratton's Fancy" and Youmans's "Without a Song," in last half.

10:00 p. m. — WEEI — Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, in farewell concert previous to two-year retirement from all concert work. His program: Adagio from Mozart's Violin Concerto, No. 3, in G major; Perpetuum Mobile, by Novacek; Praeludium and Allegro, by Pugnani-Kreisler; Schoen Rosmarin, by Kreisler, and Hungarian Dance, by Brahms-Joachim. A. D. H.

Farmers Warned to Dry Soaked Hay Mows

AMHERST, Mass., March 28 (AP)—Hay mows which have been covered by flood waters should be watched closely for fires due to heat generated by wet hay, the agricultural engineering department at Massachusetts State College warned today.

Several barns burned after the 1927 flood from the heating of damp hay.

Wet hay should be removed from barns and allowed to dry out doors the statement, said.

Floods Mean Little To Swimming Pig

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rumford, Maine, March 28

THE Rumford flood revealed that if there's any four-footed creature that can stand a lot of wear and tear, it's a pig.

While folks were picking up débris and inspecting the homes that had been abandoned, a pig was found on the top floor of the veranda of a two-story house and the animal had landed there after coming down over the falls and floating for a distance of a quarter of a mile. The pig was very much alive and hearty.

Where it came from nobody knows.

Newton Schools Seeking $1,000,000 As Appropriation

One million dollars for education is the amount recommended for Newton by Julius Warren, superintendent of schools. He plans a building program to allow for potential growth and to replace outmoded, unsafe wooden buildings now in use.

The program includes, with a new school in Oak Hill, and an addition to the Waban Angier School, these projects: A new Franklin School, a new trade school, a new Administration Building, a building to replace the Eliot and Lincoln Schools, an addition to the Burr School.

Superintendent Warren said that in the case of the Franklin School the old school should be abandoned entirely, a new one constructed northeast of the present location.

The 50-year-old school has an old-fashioned heating and ventilating system and, as do all wooden buildings, constitutes a fire menace. Having eight rooms, it houses 220 pupils, from kindergarten to third grade, but it is not large enough to hold the fourth, fifth and sixth grades of that section. They must attend two other schools, the Pierce and Davis.

The city now provides free transportation to and from those schools, at an annual cost of $1000. Superintendent Warren would have a 14-room school, an auditorium and the special rooms found in modern school buildings.

Erection of a new Trade School, said Superintendent Warren's report, would relieve congestion at Newton High and the present Trade School, which are both growing rapidly and are now overcrowded.

Superintendent Warren's plan would provide adequate and uncrowded educational facilities for the city, eliminating old-fashioned wooden buildings.

Link to Flogging Denied as Klansmen Parade in Tampa

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 28 (AP)—The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan ended their statewide meeting here today, after a parade in uniform through the business district of the city last night.

The convention and parade here coincided with the trial of three men in Tampa in connection with a fatal flogging there last November. The Tampa trial's opening was marked by distribution in the courtroom of circulars signed "Communist Party" and charging responsibility for the flogging to the Ku Klux Klan and asserting the klan was "on trial."

Hiram Evans, Klan head who lives in Atlanta, Ga., promptly denied that his organization had anything to do with the Tampa case.

Wrangle Over Politics Marks Flogging Trial

TAMPA, Fla., March 28 (AP)—The first of the flogging case trials approached the end of its first week today with a jury still not seated to try three suspended Tampa policemen on charges of kidnaping E. F. Poulnot.

Yesterday brought a long-distance duel over the political beliefs and practices of Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, with Pat Whitaker, defense counsel, reiterating charges that Thomas is a Communist and is "trying to supplant the star-spangled banner with the red flag of Russia."

Six men have been seated tentatively in the jury box, but the State still has 12 challenges and the defense has 10. Six-man juries try noncapital cases in Florida.

The three defendants, C. A. Brown, John Bridges and C. W. Carlisle, are charged with kidnaping Poulnot last Nov. 9, along with S. D. Rogers and Joseph Shoemaker. The three were flogged, tarred and feathered, with the result that Shoemaker died.

Boston to Have Glasgow Service

Caledonia, "land of brown heath and shaggy wood," will soon be regularly visited by steamships from America's shores. The call for a closer tie between Scotland and the United States is answered by the assignment of the Cunard-White Star liner Carinthia, to direct service between New York and Glasgow, via Boston.

WPA Is Sponsoring Talks on Gardening

The neighborhood gardening competition is here again. Plans and theories of fertilization, transplanting and soil cultivation, which precede the actual planting only by a short time, are being compared by backyard agriculturalists. The amateur gardener is back with the soil.

As an aid to gardeners, the adult recreation project of the Works Progress Administration is sponsoring a series of talks on "Gardening" at the Fellowes Athenaeum, each Wednesday at 2:30 p. m., by Thomas P. Dooley, head of the agricultural department of Jamaica Plain High School.

Curley's Flood Relief Plans Dominate Legislative Stage

The Legislative Week

Flood relief legislation again stole the spotlight on Beacon Hill this week when Governor Curley hurried two special messages to the General Court appealing for a $450,000 appropriation to build three temporary bridges across the Connecticut River and for waiving of restrictions on banks regarding loans for repairing of homes.

The Legislature, which is still considering the Governor's proposal for an $8,000,000 bond issue to repair damages to state bridges and highways, immediately passed the requested bills and the Governor signed them.

Other important actions on the Hill this week included the usual throwing out of a bill to abolish compulsory vaccination, the passage of legislation allowing the State Public Works Department to use $2,000,000 of its 1936 budget in repairing flood damage, and the Senate defeat of an attempt to ascertain by a "straw" vote public opinion on biennial legislative sessions. The following is a summary of the week's work:

The Governor

Temporary Bridges

Action: Sent to the legislature two special messages asking for $450,000 to build temporary Connecticut River bridges to replace structures destroyed by the flood.

Significance: The Governor's signature on these measures after their swift passage by the legislature will speed up Massachusetts' reconstruction program. The loan bill temporarily wipes out the restriction that prevents banks from loaning money above a certain percentage of the property. It leaves the amount to the banker's discretion.

Civil Service Preference

Action: Vetoed an engrossed bill allowing mayors and selectmen to appoint to civil service positions without examination veterans of the Spanish American, Philippine Insurrection and the Chinese Relief Expedition.

Significance: The Governor's action was expected in view of the fact he vetoed a similar bill last year. This measure would have been another blow at civil service, already undermined to a certain extent by veterans' preference.

The Senate

Emergency Flood Borrowings

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, legislation allowing cities, towns and counties, suffering from flood damage, to float emergency loans for repairs.

Significance: Without this legislation, it would have been impossible for some committees to proceed with repair work.

Advance Budget

Action: Hurriedly passed with the House, a bill, requested by the Governor, allowing the State Department of Public Works to spend $2,000,000 of its 1936 budget, not yet passed, to repair flood damages.

Significance: The Legislature readily agreed with the Governor on this proposal, although there is still hesitation over the $8,000,000 bond issue.

Aliens Barred

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill, passed by the House, prohibiting employment of aliens by the State or counties, except when no citizens are qualified for the available positions.

Significance: An amendment tacked on by the Senate would protect aliens now in service for certain specified periods, and protect those having taken out second papers. It is the result of hysteria caused by the number of unemployed citizens in the State.

Pre-Primary Repeal

Action: Reconsidered its action whereby it killed a bill referring to the voters the question "Shall the pre-primary convention law be repealed?"

Significance: Among certain politicians and various voters the feeling has developed that the convention system, susceptible to machine control, is worthless. But some legislators believe, inasmuch as the people originally voted for the system, they should decide on the future course.

Biennial Sessions

Action: Refused to pass a bill to determine by a "straw" vote at the November election public opinion on the proposed biennial session system for the Legislature.

Significance: The "straw" vote, possible under the "public opinion act," was sponsored openly as a means to sidetrack a vote this year by the Legislature on biennial sessions. The Legislature now has before it an initiative petition for biennial sessions upon which it must vote, unless a "straw" vote is ordered. The majority are against the proposal but a one-third vote of the 280 members will keep the issue alive for the necessary second favoring vote by the 1937-1938 session.

Holiday Liquor Sales

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill allowing package stores to sell liquor on all legal holidays except Christmas, Thanksgiving and May 30.

Significance: Weakens the State liquor control act and, according to temperance leaders, may lead to further drunken driving on holidays.

Election Day Liquor Law

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill allowing hotels of 50 rooms or more to sell liquor on election days.

Significance: Despite hotel pressure, which this year has been fairly strong, the Legislature was not particularly interested in the measure.

Personal Property Tax

Action: Killed a bill lowering the tax exemption on personal property so that cash on hand, jewelry and other things may be taxed at the local rate.

Significance: The bill was designed to "soak the rich," but the Senators found it would "soak the poor" first.

Automobile "Guests"

Action: Substituted for an adverse committee report, a bill abolishing liability of car owners for accident injuries to "guest" riders.

Significance: Senator William A. Davenport contends "guests" should not be afforded protection, either by insurance or by the right to sue for damages when they accept a ride from an automobile owner.

The House

Compulsory Vaccination

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on a bill to repeal the compulsory vaccination law.

Significance: Proponents have been fighting a losing battle on this issue for several years.

Veterans' Preference

Action: Upheld Governor Curley's veto of the bill allowing mayors and selectmen to appoint Spanish-American, Philippine Insurrection and Chinese Relief Expedition veterans to civil service positions without examination.

Significance: The proponents of the measure undoubtedly figured the Governor's veto could not be overridden and therefore attempted to obtain whatever voting strength there was in favoring the proposal.

Public Utility Investigation

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on a bill providing for an investigation of the activities of the New England Power & Light Company and its subsidiaries.

Significance: This was part of Senator Thomas M. Burke's planned attack on public utilities. Practically the entire program has been tossed out the legislative window.

Dallin's Revere Statue

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a proposal to place a Paul Revere statue on the State House grounds.

Significance: Once again Cyrus Dallin, who 50 years ago won a Boston contest to determine who should design a Paul Revere statue for the city, has failed to obtain funds to complete the work.

Automobile Registration

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill, passed by the Senate, providing penalties for furnishing false information on applications for motor vehicle registrations.

Significance: It is hoped, through this legislation, to halt the practice whereby motorists dodge high compulsory liability insurance rates by registering from a low-rated district when they actually reside in high-rated zones.

Drys of Indiana To Fight Liquor Forces at Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A fight against an alleged liaison of the liquor forces and politics in Indiana and for local option will be waged by combined dry forces of the State at the polls in the coming election, it has been announced here.

To carry this battle against wet agencies into their own territory, Indiana Dry Forces, Inc., T. Morton McDonald of Princeton, president, has been chartered under state laws. Mrs. Clara Hinman of Indianapolis is secretary.

Indiana Dry Forces, Inc., is the outgrowth of a meeting of dry leaders including the Indiana Anti-Saloon League, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, nine different religious denominations and federations for social service, industrialists, professional men and laymen, in Indianapolis recently.

This group surveyed the liquor situation in the state and reported: Indiana is wet; the saloon is back; the liquor traffic is again entrenched in the State; our children are in peril; and conditions are worse than they were under prohibition.

It was decided to attempt a statewide, co-ordinated dry group to fight stubbornly for dry legislation and to curtail spread of wet territory in the State. Indiana Dry Forces, Inc., is distributing membership cards to individuals through churches and temperance groups over the State. These members, who pay 25 cents yearly dues, will in time be organized into workers by congressional, county, township and precinct units.

The purposes of the organization, as expressed by its Mr. McDonald follow:

To disseminate through churches, schools, clubs and associations by mail and otherwise, information and instructions concerning harmful effects of alcohol. To secure the cooperative, intelligent exercise of the franchise on the part of members and others to the end of securing county and state local option with respect to the manufacture, distribution, sale and use of intoxicating beverages.

To educate the electorate of the State to the end that the sentiment and convictions crystallized by such organization, by the churches, schools and like agencies, can be made to operate effectively upon the State and be reflected in the type of legislation enacted and the quality of administration secured.

Among the directors of Indiana Dry Forces, Inc., are: Dr. William Cullan Dennis, president of Earlham College; Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, president of DePauw University; J. Raymond Shutz, president of North Manchester College; Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, state president of the W. C. T. U.; L. E. York, superintendent of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League; Ernest N. Evans, secretary of the Indianapolis Church Federation and others.

Christenson to Speak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28—Representative Theodore Christenson, former Governor of Minnesota, will be principal speaker when the New England Young Republicans hold their fourth conference here next week.

"OF COURSE, it's good, madam— it's advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR"

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Scythia	March 29	Cobh,	April 5	Mar. 26, 12 pm	Mar. 26, 7:30 am
Bremen	April 2	Cherbourg,	April 8	April 2, 1:00 pm	April 2, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	April 4	Plymouth,	April 10	April 3, 6:00 pm	April 4, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco,	April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maloio	San Francisco,	April 4	Mar. 31, 4:00 pm	Mar. 31, 7:30 pm

*Leaves Boston.

Spring Fashions

Building Your Spring Outfit Around New Suits

Four, Let's Say—With Blouses Serious and Frilly Then Print Frocks for Change

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THIS spring's fashions are based on suits. No more practical and smart outfit for a woman living or working in town could be found than one composed of four suits with their correct accessories.

For mornings about town or in the office a strictly tailored three-piece suit of tweed or men's wear woolen, with a top coat appropriate to wear also with separate dresses, is the very best greeting for spring. The skirt will be pencil slim and about 13 inches from the ground, with kick pleats in the front. The jacket will have broad shoulders, probably padded and perhaps squared, that enhance the wasplike aspect of the pinched-in waist. These two units may be made of one material or the one of a check and the other a solid tone. The top coat will be of a plain material, if the skirt and jacket are contrasted, otherwise it may be a large check or a patterned tweed. Three-quarter swaggers are particularly popular, but straight or boxy coats that cover the skirt hem are also good style.

Instead of a coat, a cape can be substituted. Schiaparelli's model with very extended and squared shoulders has greatly influenced the design of capes. Another cape buttons up each side, leaving a broad front panel. The usual length is about to the wrists. At a recent exhibition a navy cape accompanying a navy crepe suit was embroidered all over with soutache.

Veils and Gloves

With the tailored suit may be worn a sweater, shirt waist or tailored blouse and an ascot or scarf should be tucked into the neck. A felt, tweed or severe straw hat is the proper choice, but it should be softened by a veil. The gloves will be attractive, if they repeat some bright tone in the scarf or the color of a jewel worn. Russet, carnation-red, jonquil-yellow, coral-beige and Chinese green gloves, all offer attractive contrasts to ensembles of black, navy or gray.

An afternoon suit softly fashioned of sheer wool, nubby crepe, roughly textured silk, or some combination of yarns will prove a refreshing alternative of the tailleur, when one goes to particular luncheons or teas. It may be made with a peplum or a bolero or perhaps with a contrasted boxy jacket carrying a high collar and buttoning from chin to hem. Again, a suit may adopt the redingote silhouette, with a long open-front coat and a print dress blossoming in the gap.

Waistcoats, Frills

Frilly neckwear enhances these dressmaker suits and those with jackets are worn with vestees, waistcoats and blouses. Berets, turbans and sailors in all their incredible diversifications, and trimmed with flowers, feathers, quills and ribbons, hidden under a vapor of veils, are "tops." Gloves can be ensembled with the hat trimming. The eight-button length is suitable and the wrists should be drawn over the sleeves. A bracelet on the left arm adds an attractive touch to the picture.

A print suit for warmer weather is a valuable all-day town costume. It should have a dark ground and small design motifs. Again, frilly blouses with ruffled necklines lend enchantment. As the season advances the brimmed hat will be more and more worn with prints, but it should be of a tailored type. Color and design are important in the ensembled gloves. When justified by the patterning of the frock, the trimming of the hat, a boutonnière or a jewel, mauve, pink or pale blue are not too fancy for this spring's glove styles.

Between Daylight and Dark

For dining in restaurants or informally in clubs or homes the dinner suit is one of the most practical designs which has been offered for many a month. Made of a somber color and in some material with a dull surface; designed with a straight skirt of ankle-length, a top draped high in front and perhaps cut low in the back, and covered with a short jacket, usually of the bolero or peplum type, this suit is practical for the street or train and very smart and discreet in public places or in any evening gathering where the men wear business suits or tuxedos. Flower turbans are attractive with these suits and white kid gloves are better style than colors.

Separate Dresses

Two or three separate dresses, perhaps prints, to wear at home, in the street or at the office are refreshing when one tires of the insistence of the suit idea. The colors, designs and groupings in the prints are particularly fascinating this spring and the current enthusiasm for pleats gives the designer an opportunity to creat deliciously soft bodices and graceful sleeves. The fullness of bodices frequently is set-in below yokes and the drapery is gathered into a slim waistline accentuated by an important belt or a sash with long ends. Sleeves are given great importance. They are set into the shoulders in pleats which sometimes are left free until gathered into a wristband. At other times they are tapered by stitching and are tight below the elbow. Necklines are usually high, either in the Chinese manner with a standing band or by means of tucks and drapery. Detail draws attention to the shoulders and to the front of the bodice. Skirts in the dressier models are sometimes made with pleated back panels, and trimmings around hems and whatever other edges the model may offer occur frequently. Buttons are an important feature and are molded or carved to resemble animals, birds and such homely objects as clothespins. Hand-embroidery stresses that expression of luxury which fashions exhibit at the present moment and lace also speaks of elegance.

Courtesy of International Silk Guild; Tornello; Charmante Studio

Upper Row: Left—A Star Print in Wine, Blue and White on a Blue-Ground Silk Shantung. Top of the Dress Solid Blue With Revers and Ascot to Match. Worn With a Navy Straw Hat With White Flowers. By Lily Daché. Center—A Greige Suit of Silk Whipcord. The Jacket Wears a Pleated Jabot Collar and Fastens at the Waist With a Frog of Self-Material Cords. The Skirt Has a Panel of Pleats in the Back; and the Gray Fox Fur Borders Patch Pockets. Right—Street Suit of Navy Ridgella Silk Crepe, Made With a Modish Bolero and a Girdle With Long Sash Ends Matching the Pleated Waist Front. The Inverted Pleats in the Skirt Give a Good Swing. Lower Left—This Attractive Coat Dress of Dusty-Rose Moss Crepe Illustrates One of the Smartest Silhouettes of the Season. The Buttoning Straight Down the Front, the Little Double-Band Collar, and the Sleeves Pleated From Shoulder to Cuff Are High Style. Worn With a Fabric Hat in Dubonnet and a Harmonizing Belt, It Is Set Off by the Rich Colors of a Petit Point Bag. By Mme. Ida Jolles of Vienna. Lower Right—Sports Dress of a Cashmere-and-Silk Fabric, Softly Tailored. The Pleats in the Bodice Are Set in Below a Yoke in the Front and Back. The Front-Pleated Skirt and Pleated Pockets Harmonize With the Treatment of the Top. The Open Neckline, Filled in With a Polka-Dotted Ascot, and the Leather Belt Are in Character. By Janet Hollander

Knits Are Styled Like Tweeds

Tailored Details and Weaves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KNIT suits follow closely the lines, fabric-patterns, colors tailored details and trimmings that characterize two-piece and three-piece suits in tweeds and woven woolens.

We have, then, the slim skirt with kick pleats in front; the fitted hip-length jackets, cutaway jackets, boxy jackets, boleros and peplums; and also swagger and straight top-coats with raglan sleeves, shawl collars and notched revers. Capes also are offered, both slim and flaring, and varying in length from waist to elbow, the latter being the dressier type.

Bouclé Still the Favorite

Bouclé is still the favorite yarn for suits and it is produced in plain, tweedy, nubbed, and slubbed effects, and in dots, flecks, pin- and diagonal-stripes, checks, plaids and Jacquard novelty patterns. Plain and patterned surfaces are employed in contrast, such background colors as black, navy, gray and beige being enlivened by designs in red, rust, saffron, orange, purple-blues, jade-green, mauve, and pink.

These suits are often tailored with pleats and nice seaming detail. They feature their pockets, wearing both flap and patch pockets. The former frequently have ornamented edges and fantastic buttons; and the latter, most often set diagonally, may be outlined with fancy stitches, corded rolls, braided bands or wide folded borders. Knit jackets are not usually belted, but if they are, leather is generally the choice. V-necks like those on cardigans prevail on jackets and ascots and triangular scarfs are crumpled into them.

Knitted blouses may be had both in the tuck-in style and in the sweater mode with ribbed waistbands. They wear knit jabots and ruffles at the neck or standing Chinese collars and both long and short sleeves. They exhibit, of course, a greater variety of stitches than the other items in the suits and are usually lacy in texture and peasant in color and patterning. New stitches are constantly invented and new combinations of stitches, so that a great variety of styles exist each season and from season to season novel effects are introduced.

Angora and Others Also Popular

Beside bouclé, angora, zephyr, rabbit's hair, chenille, wool, spun silk, and Sea Island cotton are important yarns. They are much used for one-piece dresses with accompanying coats, which are a major style at present. These frocks are often trimmed with piqué and batiste lingerie and with appliqués of braid.

Knit evening suits, introduced by Anny Blat, are having a certain vogue.

These new close-knit cloth-type knit fabrics can be subjected to much tailoring, such as pleats, gores and seaming and they can be neatly fitted to individuals. They are much more adaptable to heavy figures than were the looser textures that preceded them. Some specialty shops are offering as a service to their customers free reblocking of their garments.

Star Gems From the Orient Add a Romantic Beauty

Softly Radiant, They Accent the Evening Gown With Their Strange Eastern Loveliness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STAR gems from the Orient, gems with all the poetry of Valmiki and Kalidasa burning in them through the centuries, are now sending their bright rays around them wherever the fashionable womanhood of America congregates.

Star sapphires and star rubies have enchanted the western world. Ever since a prominent Fifth Avenue jeweler displayed in January the "Star of Artaban," and a Boston firm placed it on exhabition soon afterwards, the precious stones having the mysterious, softly radiant, white star shining through them, have been eagerly sought for dinner rings, pendants, buckles, and even for sports blouse pins. The sapphire, named after "Artaban," Henry Van Dyke's "Other Wise Man," who sold all he possessed to buy three stones to present to the infant Jesus—a sapphire for Truth, a ruby for Love, a pearl for Purity—weighed before cutting about 1000 carats. It is considered the largest star sapphire ever brought to the United States, and was found in Ceylon, late last year, by a native worker. Although cutting and polishing reduced its weight to 316 carats, it is valued at $35,000.

Blue Accents

Because of the popularity which blue has acquired as a costume color, due to Mrs. Roosevelt's preference for certain shades, blue stones have been very much à-la-mode in jewelry. For those who can buy the precious stones, the star sapphires offer a new accent sufficiently low-pitched to harmonize with any color composition. While they have the same mineral value, the same crystal formation as the better-known, clear, vivid blue sapphires, they are of a softer hue generally, often of a slightly grayish blue, the pearled blue of an April sky. They are cut "en cabochon," a convex form necessary to show to perfection the six rays of the star, which point to the middle of the sides of the hexagon—the natural crystal formation of the stone. If a star gem is cut in four pieces and polished, each of the separate pieces will show the star.

Rubies, the most valued of all the gem stones, are also obtainable with stars. As in the case of the sapphire, the star ruby is of a lighter and slightly opaque color, rather than the cochineal or "pigeon's blood red" stone so familiar to the Occidental merchant. It varies in hue from a delicate pink to a rose-red. One star-sapphire which a Boston dealer showed me recently was of a lavender shade and weighed about 36 carats. It was set in a platinum dinner ring and sold for $1800. A tiny star ruby in a ring setting beside it cost $125. Prices vary according to weight and depth of color.

The star stones have long been known in the Orient, but have not been known in the western world except to a few lapidaries. No Occidental has yet learned to cut them, and they must be cut and polished before they leave India, where they are found. The natives cut them in the streets of Ceylon on old, hand wheels.

Obtainable in large sizes, they are at the moment popular, especially in Hollywood, it is reported, in what appears unusually large in a finger ring.

Blue is also the predominating stone color in semiprecious gems. And the zircon, another product of India and Siam, has come to be very much in demand in the lower-priced rings, pendants, brooches and necklaces. Set in yellow gold, which is today the metal used for practically all jewelry except diamond and other precious-stone pieces which are done in platinum, the zircon has a brilliance approaching that of the plain, deep sapphire, but its hue has a greenish tinge to it, rendering it adaptable to a variety of settings and a multitude of costume color schemes.

Encircled With Pearls

One very blue zircon, seen in a Boston shop, was surrounded by a circle of very tiny pearls. Another had a small, square diamond set on either side of the mount. The blue zircons nearly all come from Siam. Others, such as the white zircon, or the hyacinth zircon—a rich garnet shade—or the poppy zircon, come from India. These gems can be obtained for as little as $5 and range in price up to $100, depending on the size and the color of the stone.

P. P. S.

Costume Jewelry Has Its Ideas For Each Hour of the Day

Monograms Fall Into Frames, Bracelets Flower and Dogs Sport on Clip and Fob

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gay costume jewelry this season follows the unrestrained zest for color displayed by accessories. Spanish Flame is a lively red used in catlin bangles, carved earrings, ornamental clips and buttons and makes a very successful high light to a softer crimson suede bag, silk tie and handkerchief, worn with a rather masculine, gray cloth suit.

Spring Lilac, a shade similar to what was known 20 years ago as heliotrope, is used for such jewelry carved in a violet-petal design which suggests a dark purple hand bag and matching gloves. London Tan is the color of the velvet-brown English wall flowers. This is employed in a floral bracelet with earrings and a carved clip to correspond. An opaque lemon yellow is used effectively in a kind of bas-relief buckle, while turquoise, white and coral all play their part in this rather solid, quite definite emphasis on bright accessories. The same hues come also in transparent catlin ornaments. One clip which I noticed on the manufacturer's shelves was of a wine-clear crimson, carved in the shape of a pineapple, the kind of juicy red reminiscent of old glass.

Hair fashions are introducing colorful, jeweled combs, floral circlets and metal bands. Reproductions of antique brooches, necklaces, heavy gold bracelets, elaborate rings, lockets and so forth are still considerably in demand. Animals, dogs predominating, furnish to an outstanding degree the motifs for sports clips and pins, and they dangle jauntily on short chains attached to metal fobs.

One of the cleverest novelties just issuing from the factories is the new type of monogram jewelry. Letters are made separately in three positions—left, center and right—and no one who saw for the first time the three-letter monogram on today's pocketbook or hanging from the tricky little fob would dream that it was assembled at the counter, and the letters clipped into place in less time than it takes to tell about it. Fitted into a circular or square frame the monogram has the appearance of having been especially designed for the purchaser, all of a piece.

April Showers Bring Gay Raincoats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rain clothes borrow the rainbow for any shower that falls. Purple, yellow, scarlet, blue, brown, green and rose umbrellas, with that translucent brilliance of hue which cannot be achieved in the opaque silk or gloria, make the pedestrian carriers a traveling decoration to the street. Oilskin coats are now coming in tones that blend with or match the umbrellas. A creamy shade of coat, with a smart, high-waisted belt, is trimmed with cuffs and collar in Saxon blue. Rubber change purses in vivid shades are also to be had.

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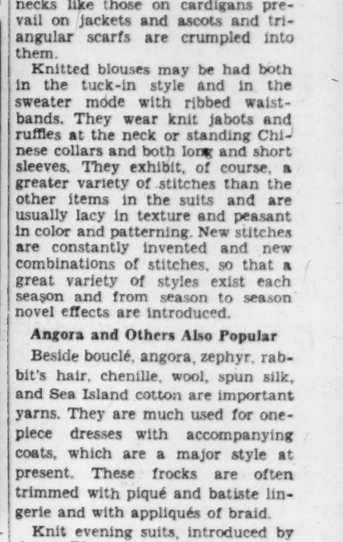
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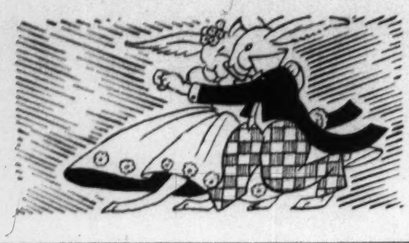
THANK YOU, MONITOR
We were invited to attend the debut of the Spring Fashion Section which reaches you in *your* home through the columns of The Christian Science Monitor.
We, in turn, want you to visit us in *our* home, Eleven Temple Place, to see the things that help to make Spring—Spring—the new hats, "soft" suits, very feminine, lovely town coats and tweeds, dresses that attract, accessories out of the ordinary.



Spring Fashions

Fabrics for Men's Wear Introduce More Color While Intricate Weaves Predominate

Also Decided Changes of Line—More Shape and Flare—With Evening Clothes Boasting a New Style of Waistcoat and a Red Carnation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GENTLEMEN will be seen—and heard—this summer, according to the style experts, who are showing materials with checks and stripes reminiscent of the tallyho nineties, in colors which recall the velvet and satin coats of the white-wigged Georgian era, and in lines which are definitely streamline and modern.

Perhaps the most significant trend of men's clothes this spring is in the color and design of the suitings themselves. For men definitely are turning from the drabness of the early twentieth century to take back unto themselves the multihued garments which were theirs in the past.

The new materials are elaborate and intricate in weave, diagonals, checks, zigzags, all in one piece, more pronounced in pattern than they have ever been. And the colors are rich, deep, saffron stripes against a grayish blue background, Killarney green checks on a brown weave, orange with a dark mulberry, and blue and white on blue. The favorite and the most striking is the red stripe.

Leslie Hunnibell and V. H. Rendich of the New York firm of Leslie-Hobbs, Inc., well known to Boston men, explain the red stripes as occasioned by the King's Jubilee. Bond Street being for men what the Rue de la Paix is for women with Englishmen determined to go patriotic in the jubilee year, brought forth yards and yards of dark blue worsted striped with the red and white of the Empire. So that many an American in his new blue suit with its cardinal stripe is all subconsciously adding his bit to the celebration.

More Shape

There are decided changes in line as well this spring. Instead of the straight up and down cut of the past few years there is a tendency to introduce shape, a bit of a flare below the waist, or as in the new Leslie-Hobbs designs a small inverted pleat running down the shoulder or even in the sleeve itself, something of the kind known as the old bi-swing, and allowing sufficient play for the athletic gentleman. Pockets become almost bags due to the inverted pleat at the bottom like the pockets on the English army uniforms.

The spring overcoats have a full flare in the back. Belts are decidedly out and—here is a prediction for next autumn—there are those who look for a return of the fur-collared and fur-lined coats which continental gentlemen used to wear with such an air back in the nineties. It will be the younger gentlemen who are apt to sponsor this style, says Mr. Rendich, the same kind of youth who has swung up and down the streets in a raccoon coat will next year appear in a cloth one topped by a Persian lamb or—if he is wealthy enough—a mink collar.

The new clothes taper in the attempt to develop line and in fact so close-fitting are the sleeves of the evening clothes that the shirts have to be tailored as well to fit the cuff.

Advice From an Expert

Mr. Hunnibell has a word of advice to the American man about how to wear his new clothes. The Englishman, he points out, going down Piccadilly or crossing the Strand, or wherever the fashionable or even the not-so-fashionable Englishman goes, is careful to have his trousers cut a bit short or to wear them high on his belt so that they just touch his shoe, whereas the American lets the bottom edge of the trouser cuff "break" on his shoe with a resultant bagginess extending almost to the knee.

"And," says Mr. Hunnibell, "the Englishman tucks his handkerchief carelessly into his outer coat pocket. He may crumple it all in his hands first. In any event he puts it in almost as it falls, which creates a much better effect than the careful folding of the handkerchief and the pulling of its edges to a neat, exact balance."

One more style note in the English manner, and that has to do with braces. American braces have a short triangle where they fasten to the trousers and a large triangle extending over the shoulders connected with a straight piece of elastic. Mr. Hunnibell favors the English style in which the two triangles meet, leaving out the straight connecting piece which is so apt to stretch.

Dark Blue Evening Clothes

For evening clothes dark blue is definitely in, and is expected to predominate over black. Like the double-breasted dinner jacket it came in a little tentatively, was looked upon as a passing fad, and then just settled down to stay.

There is a new kind of English waistcoat of white piqué for evening wear which is more like a belt than a vest. It fastens with a buckle at the back, and has a tiny whalebone running down its extremely abbreviated front, so that it rides firmly without tuckering. Four small pearl buttons provide a false fastening and there are the usual side pockets. Lapels are coming off waistcoats for dinner wear.

Crimson Carnation

One of the new notes in evening wear is the crimson carnation in the buttonhole. Some young men go so far, as one who was seen in a prominent hotel the other evening, as to tuck a crimson handkerchief in the dinner coat pocket, but this is something at which the stylists raise their hands in reproach.

Suede shoes in all colors are marching in even to the smartest of hotels and clubs, instead of being relegated to sports wear as in the past few years. Shirts, ties and socks continue to be colorful and in harmony but of not quite so obvious a match, what Mr. Hunnibell calls "a mellow tenor rather than a coloratura voice."

For sports wear there is an interesting new material, Irish linen, woven with Donegal tweed. There is a tendency now to have more harmony between the odd coats and trousers worn for sport—that is, to let one have a strong pattern and the other to be more subdued. And while some stylists are trying to bring back plus fours certain style experts believe that this will not be accomplished in the United States. Englishmen, it is pointed out, have more use for plus fours. They bicycle and motorcycle, they play tennis, and they hike, whereas the average American is apt to be driven in his car to his golf course, a fact which renders plus fours unnecessary.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Business Suit in Some Conservative Stripe (Center) Makes a Good Change From the Solid Color. The Swatches Below, However, Give Hint of the Variety in Available Suitings This Season. A Red Stripe Is Especially Good. The Hat (Lower Center) Is a Tyrolean, With Porkpie (Right). Note the Animal Accessories, Almost Essential for Country Wear, and Also Worn by Younger Men With Business Clothes. The Shoes Are the English Walking Type. Plaid Has Appeared in Matching Tie-Shirt-Handkerchief Sets, the Plaid Diagonal Stripes on the Tie as Accents to the Shirt, With Handkerchiefs Deeply Edged in Plaid

Topcoats That Defy All Weathers

In topcoats hand-loomed Harris tweeds are always leaders, in British raglan and box coat styles, in heathers, browns, grays and herringbones. Boys are enjoying District check Bal and soft camel's hair. And speaking of boys, there's a gabardine suit that will catch their eye with its well-styled side-vented coat. Or your son may be taken with the new three-quarter belted back. Of course a sports coat in check or plaid (side-vented for comfort and style) will be a useful addition for easy wear.

Porkpie and Tyrolean a Trend In Men's Hats—Green Popular

Glen Urquhart Used in Semiformal as Well as for Country Wear—Flannel Comes to Town

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our London correspondent on men's fashions, A. Stanford Bridgland, reports a prevalence of black jackets with dark striped trousers, worn with white shirts and collars having black stripes, or with gray shirts and collars, also black striped. An interesting note for the Sunday afternoon or evening gathering is the dignified yet distinctly smart one-button, peak lapel morning coat worn with a double-breasted linen waistcoat of fawn color and striped worsted trousers. This, with a soft striped broadcloth shirt and starched white collar, dark tie and black shoes with cloth button tops is entirely right, especially for the older man who wishes to effect a dignity and barely suggested sportiness. Another semiformal is achieved by an Oxford gray double breasted worsted jacket (four-button) with matching waistcoat, worn with lightweight cheviot Glen Urquhart trousers in plaid with a blue overcheck. Tie a dark blue, and soft shirt in a dull light yellow called champaign with starched collar. The right hat, a black Homburg; gloves, yellow chamois. Shoes, black. If a boutonniere, it must be deep blue.

Bright colors still hold their own in the homespuns and tweeds that will invade the country and the links. For big scenery big checks and plaids are in form, and all lean toward the vivid and emphatic. Flannel for town wear is good, in London a brisk demand for blue suits with chalk stripes being reported. Sage green is a favorite color for sports and games.

Porkpie Hats

As to the shape of hats. A trend toward the porkpie is definite. Tyrolean is seen also, with sage and Robinhood green predominating for country wear. Other colors reported from London for soft felts include navy blue, holly green, cinder and carbon gray.

New England Weather

Anyone living in New England in the spring is likely to be interested in outfits for wet weather. Have you seen the latest for country wear? Short raincoats of imported garbardine with side vents are worn with, say, a cheviot suit and tweed cap. If you are riding you may like Newmarket boots with your riding breeches, and a knee-length covert coat and blue soft felt hat of Tyrolean persuasion. Little will you mind a sudden shower if you have on one of those smart Glen Urquhart all-weather Shetland knicker suits with slanting flap pockets and side vents. Add brown rubber riding boots, porkpie hat (brown if your suit is checked in green and red on a gray-green ground) and soft shirt leaning to small pin lines in green. Tie with red accents—dots, probably, not stripes. A raincoat with this outfit would be a gray with a slight tan cast.

Matching Ties and Shirts

What to wear with what? Gray shirts, pastel striped, with ties that echo the stripe in wider intervals, and with handkerchiefs frankly plaid in graduated pastel shades, of the same color as the stripe. Plaid shirts with ties having diagonal bands of matching plaid, and handkerchiefs with, of course, wide plaid borders.

Suede and Buck Shoes

Have you seen the Monk type shoes? With broad straps buckled over the instep. Very comfortable and quite correct for either town or country wear. Suede and buckskin have entrenched themselves this year. There is a gray suede raglan with dark crepe soles that will convince you spring is here.

Luggage in Matching Sets for Migrators

And Women Can Have Theirs in Shades That Accent the Costume

LUGGAGE today, like costume accessories, comes in matching sets. Once your valise was either brown or black. Your trunk was—well, just a trunk. If you were Mr. Pickwick you carried a portmanteau. If you were Mr. Jingle you merely took a brown paper parcel under your arm, and perhaps casually mentioned a "packing-case, nailed up—big as houses," which had gone "by water."

Now you take a set of suitcases, unless you are going abroad for a very long time and absolutely require a great, brass-bound trunk. Even a whole summer in Europe can be comfortably provided for with a three-piece group, consisting of a large 29-inch suitcase, one measuring 24 inches in length and a third—either a week-end 21-incher, or an overnight 18-inch case. And they can all be obtained in the same pattern and coloring.

Whether purchased for use singly, or, in the event of a real journey, in a set, there is an attractive variety of colors and designs. Linen-covered cases are still very popular, especially for airplane traveling, where weight is a consideration of the transportation company's as well as the passenger's. It is a fact, however, that some of the newest leather cases are also light, according to the inner framework, and some of them are reported to weigh no more than the heavier linen-covered ones. The vivid, colorful stripes, reminiscent of school hat-bands and hockey ties, add a truly vacationing accent to the informal baggage style.

Raw Hide or Alligator

A trifle less holiday-looking are the very substantially constructed cases now appearing in rawhide. These can be obtained in a natural, creamy shade with light-brown grain, or in an artificial coloring of dark, grayish blue. For women the former blends well with browns, reds or yellows in the traveling costume, the latter with greens, grays, blacks or blues. Wardrobe trunks also are being shown in this leather, with trim, burnished brass or nickel corners.

Alligator cases, a rich, reddish brown, are popular, and these can be matched easily in handbags, large enough to hold a passport and steamer or train ticket.

A shallow, long suitcase has been produced which is low enough to slide under a Pullman seat or a steamer berth. It is not more than nine inches in depth. One of the newest of wardrobe trunks revolves on a roller-bearing disc, from the bottom, and opens at each end instead of in the middle, so that it will fit into a very narrow space and can be turned, if only four inches from the wall.

For Hats and Shoes

Hat boxes match the suitcases or are covered with a blending, enameled cloth. The latter, very light in weight, can be swung upon the arm, and they fasten with a snap or zipper.

Shoe boxes, which are really suitcases for shoes alone, cleverly divided into compartments so that one case will carry seven pairs of men's shoes, or ten pairs of women's, are exceedingly useful on a long trip. "Luggage Tan" is a fashionable shade and has been extended to clothing as well as luggage itself. Migrators, with their capacity for hanging, without wrinkling, a number of dresses and suits, are holding their own. For the men there are the ever-popular Gladstone bags, in various leathers, and a new Bond-Street case holding two suits in the tray, leaving the bottom of the case for shoes, underwear and accessories.

Shoes to Suit The Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Phantom, New Comet, Rancho, Saxon—no, this is not a roll call of Pullman cars. These are the names of a few of the good-looking shoes you men may wear this spring and summer. Shoes have asserted themselves this year. There is a style for every need, in fact a series of styles also for every type. And those of you who like to wear the kind you "always get," will find that even your favorite style looks definitely better. The designers have done you proud. The flow of the toe, the swing of a wing-tip, air-conditioned—and you have something that means comfort and style. . . . You have seen the new suede English sport shoe? Brown, three-eye, of the modified Oxford type, with a fine suggestion of leisure. It will go well with those homespuns or tweeds you wear during the country week-end and also, of course, a tyrolean hat. . . . Then when you usher at church, or serve Jim as Best Man, black patents with gray cloth button tops of the spat persuasion are the thing. . . . As for white flannels, have you seen the white bucko sports with the pointed toe lasts and red gum sole?

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SADDLE TAN

You'll favor this swanky lighter shade on our new custom toe Comet last.

• The correct colorful change from darker leathers of other seasons. Streamline engineering makes the toe look pointed. Actually, loads of room inside.

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Walk-Over Prices from $6.75 up. Slightly higher West. Dealers in Principal Cities.

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4 IMPORTANT FACTS TO REMEMBER!

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second

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$2.5 *For Men*

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We blended Cantilever's famous comfort with some of the most fascinating, flattering style-notes you've ever seen. And the result? Well, just try a pair. You'd never believe us if we told you such smart shoes were so restful.

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Trim SPORT SHOES

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We thought about Spring, and designed these pert new shoes to stay away from home in. When you try them on you'll find their walking-ease will coax you right out the door. Nor did we forget that style is as important as comfort—but *that* you can see for yourself!

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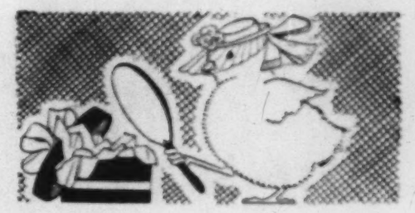
Spring Fashions



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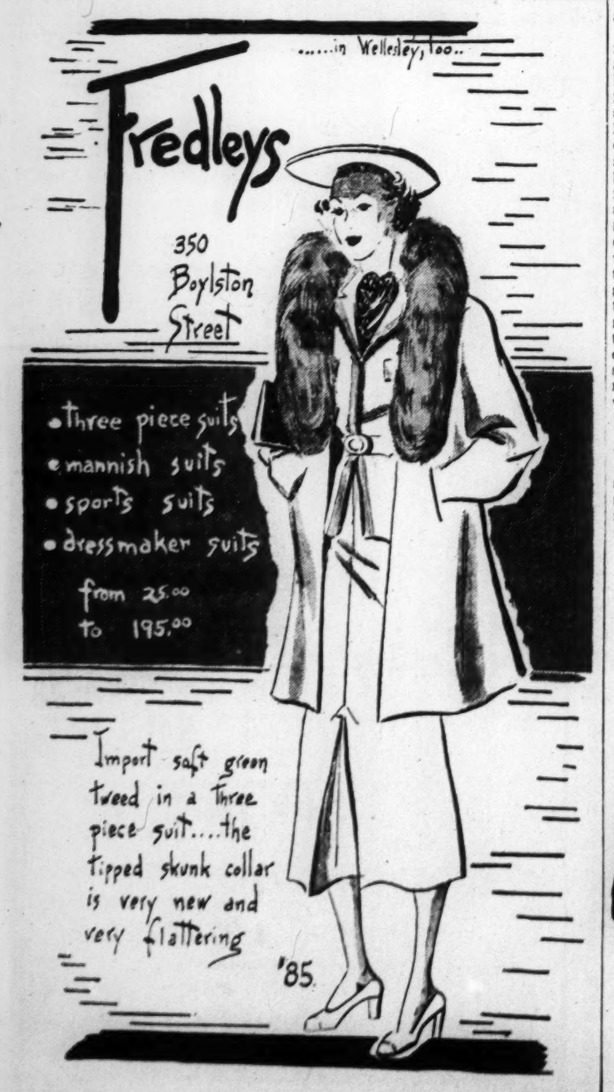

Making the Most Of One's Form

The Styles Require Proper Foundation Garments

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CORSETS, girdles and brassieres are the co-ordinators between body and costume. When, years ago, dresses expressed only their own fabric, design and trimmings, the slim figure and even the average figure could wear them without control; but today's costume silhouette requires certain lines that not even the most perfect figures can supply without assistance. For instance, skirts are so molded that a foundation garment which streamlines the natural contours, merging them into continuous planes, is essential to the design purpose of those skirts. The back and the front planes must be flat, the hip and thigh line unbroken and the waist slim. The upper portion of the figure must present a rounded contour with a center depression.

The thin figure achieves these requirements in very flimsy-looking foundation garments. When there is no superfluous flesh a flat diaphragm is secured by a light lastex weave in a net or batiste garment; and the waistline, unobscured by avoirdupois, is easily found and expressed by a slim woven band. Nevertheless, inconsequential as the little girdle looks the body, at its slimmest, cannot achieve without it the continuity which the style requires.

Lastex has revolutionized corset construction for it may be so woven as to stretch in one direction only, either up and down or across; or in both directions. Moreover, it returns indefinitely to its original dimensions and is not injured by dampness or strong light as elastic is.

Boning Returns

The same lines and planes required by dress designers from youthful figures are required by them also from matronly figures. That is, although measurements show added inches, bumps and protuberances cannot be tolerated. No matter how much bulk the body offers the silhouette must be streamlined.

As a solution of this requirement old-fashioned boning has returned, though in a modified version. Boned panels on the diaphragm and in the back control flesh as nothing else can. A new type of boning called "spiral" is effectual in flattening curves although it yields to movement. This yielding quality makes it superior to the rigid boning of past eras. Bones have a tendency to buckle and for this reason their use in light-weight garments is seldom advisable, but after a period which almost eliminated them, they are definitely returning to favor, for even the heaviest grade of lastex has not the restraining power of a panel of boning. It has been found that by fastening bones only at one end their propensity for bending is reduced to a minimum.

Girdle and Brassiere

The all-in-one foundation garment has yielded its vogue this spring to the girdle and bras. The complete corset is a heavy and awkward article and it needs a figure perfectly balanced in its upper and lower portions, whereas a girdle and bras can be fitted separately.

For a small figure the brassiere is nothing more than two pockets supported by a band around the body and shoulder straps. Between it and the top of the girdle there is a space. A heavily built woman, however, requires one which comes down over her girdle and is secured there. It may even be boned, the bones being removable for laundering. Simple and obvious as this garment appears to a layman, many professional women are engaged in designing them and they vary in their degree of uplift and in the shape and number of their gores and gussets according to the type of figure for which they are made. Some of them are adjustable to décolletages, ingeniously folding down and doing without shoulder straps in the evening. One firm makes a bras for daytime wear with velvet-lined shoulder straps that do not slip.

What the present silhouette requires of the body, we have explained; it also makes demands specifically on the foundation garment. The present swathed and molded style will not permit a closing or a seam that raises the slightest ridge upon the dress. And dresses now have become as sensitive as the princess in the fairy tale who was uncomfortably conscious of a crumpled rose petal under her mattress. A talon fastener in the side or back of the garment or hooks and eyes covered with plush best achieve this utter flatness. Stocking supporters, too, must have fasteners without any bulge and many are the serious designers who are laboring to invent entirely unobtrusive garter clasps.

Undoubtedly the art of building corsets has become much more technical and creative than it had to be when the one purpose of foundation garments was to compress the body and hold it firmly in a form. Today, the ideal is the production of what the trade calls "a second skin"—a corset which, instead of being a mold, is a plastic layer that moves with the muscles, while at the same time it prevents them from spreading or growing slack.

The Waistline

The waistline is at the normal place this spring; for both the lowered waist and the Empire silhouette, are indicated by pleats, girdles and trimmings and are not as yet matters intrinsic in the cut. The change of contour in recent months is mainly in the long, unbroken hip line and in the molded and divided bust line. Undoubtedly, too, corsets are worn tighter than they were a short time ago, though by no means so tight as in the era of 18-inch waists.

Net, batiste and satin ribbon are favorite materials for the slim girdle, with reinforcements of lastex. Satin and silk brioche tend now to supplant the heavy brocades which were so much used in the more substantial models. Alençon laces and embroidery are employed for trimming.

White, blush, silver, peach and apricot have crowded out the watermelon pink that used to be almost universal.

Courtesy of International Silk Guild

Romantic and in Low-Pitched Tones

Hostess gown of mauve silk chiffon. The standing collar, the full, slashed sleeves and—very particularly—the lowered waistline, sponsored by Molyneux and Chanel, give this gown fashion importance.

For Those Still Very Young

Wee Fashionables Go English

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT'S the mercury that changes the looks of our "Wee Fashionables." With the snow melting and the first robin appearing, comes our little One-to-Six mistress with her new stylings and materials. Notice the Princess silhouette reflected in all she wears. The Edwardian English tailoring reproduced by American stylists has a definite influence this spring and cannot be overlooked, and certainly it flatters 'most every type whether little girl or boy.

My little lady's coat may have any of several different treatments to effect the fitted back. Some have inverted pleats which flare at the skirt line—others have darts or blind pleats which start well below the shoulder line and disappear under the narrow half belt. One beguiling nautical style buttons to the chin and has a tiny stand-up collar with rows of white braid. An ascot scarf of dotted silk is the charm of one version and still another copy has a ripply cape collar braided with rows of white or French blue and a saucy cherry pinned near the shoulder. All are topped with bewitching little matching hats, some tied up in perk bows, others are rah rah or plain berets. The materials are cheviots, all types of tweeds and flannels. The colors are navy, tans; and such Chinese shades as jade, coral, amber, turquoise and porcelain. The latter, a clear, bluebird blue, is particularly attractive.

Very Young Gentleman

The very young gentleman sponsors kindred types in a more severe design. His tailored street clothes have the fitted back by means of darts or pleats; sometimes as many as four flat, pointed pleats. The materials are men's wear flannel, cheviots or fine serge and the colors are gray, tans or navy. Checked or mixed tweeds are popular for the English trends. The only exception to the strictly British fashion is the perennial "Militaire" coat. For dress parade this Clipper Ship copy of fine navy serge is braided in gold and has double-breasted brass buttoning.

The toddler has its own distinctive styles, conspicuous for its tiny collar and petit tucking. There is still a flavor of the Little Princess even in these replicas. With a poke bonnet for the baby girl and a turnback cap for the baby boy, these soft flannels for the pram or just walking stage are seen in light blue, pink, yellow and white.

Like Daddy's

This spring brings promise of a tremendous lisle knit season for the one-to-six nursery school boy. These snug-fitting suits have tops of stripes or just solid shades, which may be worn outside or tucked in. The long trousers have won as much favor as the short and are especially flattering to the mannish type. The Gaucho neck is a new innovation which looks just like Daddy's sport shirts.

The ladylike miss has a large assortment of new spring frocks. With rare exceptions, the trend in frocks as in outer modes have gone decidedly English. The fitting is affected with skillful seaming or piping. These primly styled costumes are very fetching in the new gay shades of peach, skipper blue, coral, orchid and such combinations as heliotrope and violet, peach and brown, aqua and brown and two tones of blue. A navy taffeta with small covered buttons down the front has a dainty lingerie collar and adapts itself well to this trend. A navy dotted swiss with yoke smocking is a spring edition of a classic simplicity. All frocks for this age are finger tip length, no longer.

Brother and sister sets are attractive, but more tailored. They are made in piqué or broadcloth. These flaunting inspirations have a grown-up tenor. They are alike in style, but contrasting in color to suit their individuality. For after all, orchid flatters the golden curls more, and green or navy does something for the slick, mannish haircut of the very young clotheshounds on their way to meet the crowd on the corner.

Gold Mesh Bag

Gloria Stuart of Universal Pictures shows us how lovely is such a bag with a black evening gown.

The Latest Low-Down On Heel Heights

While some shoe men are in a dither as to whether fashion leaders will favor high heels or low, women have settled the matter for themselves. According to reliable sources of information, the average feminine shoe wardrobe contains shoes with several heel heights suitable for a wide range of costumes and activities.

This information was gleaned from a survey among representative women in business, society and the home. Although no cut-and-dried conclusions can be formed from their preferences, it would seem that low heels for daytime and higher than ever heels for evening are most generally favored.

Would You Knit Jersey? Or Seersucker?

Yarns Now Simulate Weaves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new feature in fabrics is the reproduction in various yarns of those materials once associated only with a specific yarn. Thus jersey and serge, once exclusively woven in wool, are now done also in silk. Sailcloth, once either linen or cotton, can now be had in pure silk and this is true of piqué, seersucker, crash and other heavy textiles. All the sheers—crepe, chiffon, tulle, georgette, batiste—are produced in silk, the synthetic fibers in cotton or linen.

The effect of this democracy among weaves is to make the shopper yarn-conscious and aware of the contribution each type of yarn makes to the requirements of a season's outfit. The synthetic fibres have a style importance equal to silk; yet the manner in which the silk worm solves a woman's clothes problem and the manner in which that problem is considered and met in the chemical laboratory are two different matters. It is true that the contrasts tend constantly to diminish and that competition between the best fabrics in all classifications, in point of durability and resistance to cleaning processes, is not now so great as it was a few years ago, yet when the specific advantages and disadvantages are weighed in relation to the prices charged and to one's own needs, the choice between them has sufficient importance to justify such a personal acquaintance with their qualities as can be gained by a perusal of the most recent textbooks on home economics.

French Hat Shop

Specializing in

Gage Hats, $5 up

Headsizes 21½ to 25

Spring is here! We are even more convinced that this colorful young season had come to stay when we visited the delightful French hat shop. Youthful and beautiful are their creations, with all the new colors and materials decreed for this season. Toyo, felt and straw combinations are represented in most alluring styles.

Do you find it difficult to secure youthful models in large headsizes? This exclusive shop can change your difficulty into joy, for they have an exceptionally large assortment of hats which embody both these attractive features.

Come in and have Miss Cremins help you choose your spring hat.

FRENCH HAT SHOP

59 Temple Place, Blake Bldg.
Take Elevator, 9th Floor
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Charlotte Phillips

653 Boylston St., Boston
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GOWNS for all occasions
SUITS • HATS • SPORTSWEAR
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You are cordially invited to inspect our New Spring Collection.

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NOW IS THE TIME

Slimness . . . so important for the *smart* woman . . . can be achieved in accordance with the fashion mode of the day, by the proper Ivy Corset or "All-in-one." Ivy Corsets and Ivy "All-in-ones" are cleverly fashioned from special materials and elastic to equalize, slenderize, and comfortably restrain to a smart silhouette.

There is a type of Ivy Corset for every type of figure

Ivy Corset Shop

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Misses', Women's and Bety Babb Sizes.
69.50 to 210.00—Fourth Floor

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• Gay, casual, comfortable is the order of the day. Start with our colorful Walk-Overs of reversed calf. Smartly soft and rough. Scuff-proof, sturdy, flexible. BOG: Blue, brown, black, gray or white.

WALK-OVER SHOES for MEN and WOMEN

Walk-Over Prices from $6.85. Slightly Higher West
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Geo. E. Keith Company, Campello, Brockton, Mass.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

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Archery print and lazy daisies in

"CHALLIS" frocks

Exclusively ours!

$13.75

So-soft and fine a challis that it's a delight to wear! Interesting little sports designs on colorful backgrounds . . . copper, cherry, aqua, copen, but not all colors in every style! One style in window-pane checks not sketched. Contrasting belts kerchiefs, amusing buttons . . . and good details everywhere. Sizes 14 to 20.

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Spring Fashions

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Watches—1936 New-Styled

They Go Circular, Also Readable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHETHER the modern woman continues to wear her watch upon her wrist, or whether she hangs it on one of the new fobs which have come in with the revival of the tailored suit, she insists on its having a readable face. Hence the fashion for watches that are round. Tiny they may be, and mostly are, but the preference for the round watch is so pronounced that although the American movements are chiefly oval, the manufacturers have taken to building up the cases at the sides to give them the optical effect of being circular. Swiss movements are easily obtainable in the round.

For the time being at least, there is no peering into intricate corners of a rectangle to find out where the minute hand is, or turning a hexagon about, or studying the elongated figures designed to probe the extremities of an ellipse. This demand for the practical in the woman's watch would indicate that it has ceased to be an ornament per se and has become definitely an object of utility first. No more will the male watch-wearers find it such a ready subject for a joke, especially as their watches continue to be rectangular. Perhaps it will not be long before the correct time will also be considered essential to the little round watch, and then woman may well parody Shakespeare and say, "Let every woman be mistress of her time."

Said to Have Begun Here

The round watch's popularity at the present time is attributed to a Boston buyer, who noticed some time ago the interest aroused by a tiny round one displayed in his store window. The price was $120, and the many inquiries about it led him to believe that if something less expensive in the same style could be obtained, it would find a buying public. He therefore approached the manufacturers, who responded by a varied line of round watches, many of them no bigger than a dime, mostly in yellow gold, the most popular metal of today, some of them perfectly plain and some studded with precious stones. They run the gamut of prices, from $17.50 up to $220 for a plain gold case, and $350 for one set with diamonds.

Bracelets are very narrow, made of circular cord in black or a color. It is considered very smart to have the watch dangling from a metal or ribbon fob inside the lapel of one's new spring suit. Men's wrist watches are still coming with broad, pigskin straps.

Aviator's Timepiece

Keeping up with the times, as it were, the watchmakers are producing a special aviator's timepiece, which is a wrist watch worn outside the sleeve and furnished with an indicator for keeping account of the gasoline supply. The indicator is set, at the beginning of a flight, so that a little arrow points to the number of hours the supply will last. As the arrow moves around the aviator is warned of the decreasing amount of time he may remain in the air.

Professional watches which are now on the market have a large second hand which enables the measuring of seconds without difficulty. For the traveler there are jolly little traveling clocks, with radium dial, which fold up into a corner of the valise, and, when opened out, stand framed in leather of soft blue, lavender, rose, green, beige, brown or almost any other color which may be desired.

By Elmer Fryer, From Warner Bros.

Jaunty Afternoon-Type Tailored Frock

Jean Muir, featured in Warner Brothers' "Stars Over Broadway," wears this suit of navy blue twill with wide laced red belt and red scarf. The skirt is cut in panels of a decided flare, which gives a rippling fullness at the hemline.

Shoes of Many Colors

English and Peasant Influence Seen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR feet this summer will be shod in many colors, worn in contrast to our costumes. Copper, British tan, the lighter-toned luggage tan, navy and grey are all smart. White shoes, so the prophesy runs, will appear on more occasions and in more versions than for many seasons past, and will play more town roles than has been the case.

The influence of English footwear is making itself felt in our models. The lasts, however, are rebuilt for American feet so that the models not only look "sensible" in show cases but also feel comfortable on the differently proportioned feet of our women. What we have borrowed is a wider use of undressed skins and of calf, grained calf and reverse calf; and such details as saddle and harness stitching, saddle straps, harness eyelets and buckles, and thong lacings. These materials and trimmings adapt themselves well to oxfords and this type remains popular. For walking it has a low heel and roomy toes. There is a new squared-off walled toe that is particularly kind to feet with toes of uniform length instead of tapered down, thus justifying a point or curve. It is called the Valkyrie.

The peasant or Tyrolean influence is also at work. Strap shoes having one, two or three straps buckling at the side or front and the built-up instep are said to be derived from the sabot. These, too, incline to square toes and square heels and they are made in fabrics, particularly linen and crash, in white, red, blue and green. Inserts of mesh and crochet give them a primitive look and yet they are smart. It is now smart to be peasant.

When shoes are made to go to parties and to enhance frivolous dresses and hats, their heels grow higher, their toes draw to a point, their vamps are longer. Trimmings become dainty and include braidings, stitchings, bows and buckles.

There are many types of pumps this season. Opera pumps, low-heeled bow pumps copied from men's dancing pumps, pumps built up high at the front or with a tongue or manipulated bow to make them look high.

Feet will be cool this summer for all sorts of ways are used to ventilate them. Designs are punched clear through—circles, rectangles, squares and triangles. There are many open-work inserts. Sandals also are very much in the fashion picture.

Courtesy George E. Keith-Walkover and Enna Jettick

Above—This Style Boasts 14 Different Colors and Materials to Carry Out Your Accent Scheme. Below—Cool Afternoon Breezes Successfully Woo This Attractive Foot

If Spring Means A New 'Perm'

Yours Should Express You

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING for most modern women means the renewal of the "perm." If Persephone were making her vernal return today she would probably say, "What's the latest in permanent waves?" Hairdressers hesitate when they are asked this question. It would have been easier to reply to it ten, or even five years ago. The fact is, that without their knowing it, permanent waving has introduced into hairdressing a quality rather nearer a fine art than a fashion.

Finger waving has developed into a kind of sculpture, a temporary modeling certainly, but a sculpture, nevertheless, requiring more of an artistic sense of the fitness of things than a slavish effort to reproduce a style. Every beauty parlor of standing has its consultant-designer, who plans the lines of the wave according to the texture of the hair, the fabric or medium as it were; the shape of the face and head, the daily life of the patron, and even the latter's individualism. He offers advice also on the type of ornament which may be worn successfully in the evening.

The two main kinds of wave now in use, the spiral winding and the croquinole (usually applied to the ends), make it possible for a skillful operator, or shall we say sculptor, to produce almost any of the great variety of settings now being worn—smooth flat top and fluffy sides, for the new spring bonnet, formal, stream-lined sleekness for chiseled features, bubbly ringlets all over for the débutante, the braided coronet pattern for the demure, oval-faced damsel, or the loose, natural kind of coiffure generally preferred by the mature.

FUR

Capes and Scarfs for Spring Wear

(An early EASTER dictates furs as a wardrobe necessity)

Easter Fashion notes indicate an unusual demand for furs — especially capes and animal scarfs.

It will be a pleasure to show you our exceptionally attractive and complete collection of Sables, Foxes, Baum Martens and short-haired furs for capes.

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INCORPORATED
376 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Telephone Kenmore 3870 or 3918
For COLD STORAGE
We assure you of dependable service

Now That Spring Is Here—

You will want fresh, attractive underthings to put under those new clothes.

Come in and see my fine selection of beautiful hand-made lingerie. Everything moderately priced. You'll get friendly personal service, too!

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Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop
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Chandler & Co.
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Over

800 Suits

All smart!
All new!
Every type!

16.75 to 25.00 to 69.75

Such a splendid collection means that you've an unexcelled opportunity to select the One Suit that's perfect for your figure—your purse and your preference!

(Left) Tailleur with casual coat
Well tailored suit with two button, single breasted closing has its own boldly plaided swagger coat, 29.75.

SECOND FLOOR

You'll take pride in a DOBBS

—for the styling, quality, detail and finish are superb—made here in New England and only at Filene's in Boston.

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THIS IS THE DOBBS RESORTER

With dashingly placed bow, becoming brim and slightly creased crown. Black, brown, white, navy, gray. Headsizes 6⅝ to 7½—but not in every color. $10

Filene's separate Dobbs hat shop
Second Floor

Silk Fabrics in Rich Variety

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Silk taffetas are a favorite fabric now. They are woven more supple than ever before and are brought into the current fashion picture by several new treatments. For instance, some of them are woven horizontally; others are slubbed and nubbed. Crinkled effects are produced by pasting the silk against a muslin background. Printed with the same patterns as crepes they are attractively used with these for suits and frocks. The changeable versions are beautifully iridescent for evening frocks.

Silk faille, surahs, tussors, foulards, crepes and satins play leading roles also. The gleam of satin is often a welcome contrast to the mat or rugged surfaces of other fabrics. Printed satins are much seen.

Silk crepes go in for granular and pebbly surfaces, except the lacquered ones, which, of course, are smooth and glossy.

Waxed silk chiffon, called mousseline ciré; chiffon with a woven tuck; and chiffon simulating jersey are all attractive novelties. An interesting moiré effect is produced by pasting together two layers of chiffon or mousseline.

American women have acquired new suppleness and grace since low heels came into fashion, according to Andre Perugia, shoemaker to European royalty, who is visiting America to display his latest shoe models. In his opinion, the smartest spring shoe is the pump with a one-and-seven-eighth-inch heel. For evening wear, he advocates sandals with heels more than three inches high.

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Equality Held Germany's Way To Lasting Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

carno Pact, offering help to France, does not arise. No action has been taken against which help is at all thinkable. It is equally inconceivable that the League of Nations could decide for sanctions against Germany. According to the Covenant, sanctions are only permissible in the case of an act of war. But this is not such a case, so that any action of France against Germany could not be construed as a warlike attack.

It is to be hoped that this legal position will be rightly discerned by the League of Nations' Council and that reason will be the victor. This is all the more desirable, since it is clear that England does not want war. England needs peace in order to solve the great problems within its Empire. England is also anxious not to jeopardize its economic life by new blocs, and it must keep its hands free for its interests in East Africa and the Far East.

Moscow's Aims

In addition, it feels its obligation to protect world peace. It is also to be expected that Italy, the second guarantor of the Locarno Pact will also support a peaceable settlement of the dispute. Italy is so occupied in the Abyssinian war that it is impossible to imagine it desires to be involved in a second conflict.

A clear warning for both England and Italy also lies in the fact that Soviet Russia is evidently working for a sharpening of the situation. It is laughable to imagine that this attitude is based upon a desire to enforce the principle of loyalty to treaties. Moscow, it is obvious, hopes to further world-revolution through European entanglements. This explains why it should be the duty of all the other states to work for a peaceable settlement. Such a possibility is now afforded, because Germany at the same time as it renounced the Locarno Pact presented the world with a whole system of proposals for the future regulation of the European conditions.

Demand Equality of Terms

Every student of the proposals who approaches them without bias must recognize that, above all, Germany honestly desires to regulate its relations with France and Belgium in a manner which will serve a better and more just peace than could be possible through the Locarno Pact. Germany proposes the creation of a demilitarized zone on both sides of the common frontier, i. e., it is prepared to reintroduce a demilitarized Rhineland, on condition that France and Belgium will also demilitarize corresponding strips of their frontier territory. Hence, if the existence of a zone freed from fortifications and garrisons is to be considered as a guarantee of peace, then the German proposal makes this a doublefold guarantee. Such restriction would be voluntary and applied by both sides, so that no loss of national dignity would be involved.

If France and Belgium are really desirous of securing peace they should not hesitate to accept this proposal. If, on the other hand, they reject it, it will be clear that they desire not peace, but the humiliation and defenselessness of Germany.

Germany has also declared itself prepared to conclude a nonaggression pact with France and Belgium for 25 years. Similar nonaggression pacts Germany is also ready to sign with all the other states of Europe. The Reich Chancellor has expressly emphasized that there are no exceptions to this offer. His proposal, as he later pointed out, is open to Austria and Czechoslovakia. It is also open to Lithuania, the relations with which country are very strained, because Lithuania again and again has infringed the autonomy of Germans living in the Memel territory.

Germany's Love of Peace

A greater advance and a stronger proof of Germany's love of peace than this proposal is unimaginable, and the fact that the new nonaggression pacts are to be valid for a quarter of a century indicates that Germany is not simply doing this to secure several years' peace for itself, so as to overcome its economic difficulties, but that it is striving for the permanent pacification of Europe. It should also be added that it desires to bring the proposed nonaggression pacts with France and Belgium under the guarantee of England and Italy, as in the case of the Locarno Pact. And it proposes an air-pact with the western powers, through which the danger of unexpected air-raids is to be prevented.

The structure of this new European order is to be crowned by Germany's return to the League of Nations. It was certainly not easy for Germany to make such an offer. After the League of Nations, contrary to President Wilson's intentions, had been established in 1919 in such a way as primarily to maintain the terms of the Versailles Treaty; after Germany had entered the League in 1926, under a weak government, without securing its equality; after Hitler's attempt to win this equality within the bounds of the League had failed, it felt bound to leave that institution in October, 1933. It is true that in the military sphere it has now regained its equality. But much still remains to be done.

Decries Dictated Treaty

Above all, the Covenant still continues to be a part of the Versailles Treaty and the remembrance of the war and of Germany's defeat is continued through the fact that a special place is given to the principal allied and associated powers—that is, Germany's former enemies. This connection of the Covenant with the dictated treaty must be dissolved.

In addition, the fact remains that Germany has been deprived of its colonies up to now. This is not only a serious stain on its honor, but also has inflicted great economic loss. Germany has to demand full equality in this field, too. Nevertheless, for the sake of the world peace it has declared its willingness to postpone the solution of these two questions of a revised League of Nations and colonies and to enter the League at once. It is unnecessary to point out what self-denial is implied in such action and also what an advance it means. It must also be clear to all that only under such conditions can the League fulfill its task of furthering peace.

A Greater Locarno

It should also be particularly noticed that Germany's proposals do not bear the character of an ultimatum. Germany does not propose any time limit within which its proposals should be accepted. It is willing to wait until the other states have formed their own conclusion about the importance of its proposals. Germany simply points out that it would draw its own conclusions from an ultimate refusal and that it would hereafter have to rely upon its own strength.

The Locarno Pact is dead. Germany proposes a new, a greater and more just Locarno. If Europe wants order, security and peace it should take Germany's outstretched hand. If it pushes aside this hand, and France's striving for hegemony and Russia's desire for a world-revolution gain control, then insecurity and trouble will continue to reign in Europe. But the responsibility for this state of affairs will not lie with Germany which desires nothing so much as peace and justice.

British View On New Locarno

(Continued from Page 1)

any other. But there is certainly a desire to create a diplomatic situation which will make Germany pursue her designs of conquest or assimilation whenever she feels inclined. For that purpose the first prerequisite is to be sure of the neutrality of Great Britain.

In spite of appearances during recent weeks British public opinion is this time alive to the danger. The rulers of Germany have facing them a very different England from that of 1914. The British people have been converted to the League of Nations. The process of conversion began directly after the war and, for some years after that was affected, by the prevailing strains of sentimentalists and war weariness. But as the years went on and the League became a living and active organism, the British attitude toward it became more realistic.

British Faith in League

The primary interest of Britain as a trading nation is peace, and the League was a more practical instrument for attaining this than prewar expedients such as the balance of power or the Entente Cordiale. Gradually it came about that almost the entire nation, from moderate left to moderate right (and there are very few extremists in British policy) regarded attachment to the Covenant as the primary British policy in foreign affairs. It has become an established British doctrine like the Monroe Doctrine.

When the Abyssinian conflict broke out, the force of this public opinion in favor of the League was for the first time revealed to those in authority. It was this which enabled Sir Samuel Hoare to inform M. Laval that the British people were ready to stand by the Covenant in Europe as in Africa—in other words to intervene against a state resorting to war in Central and Eastern Europe as well as in the area covered by the Locarno agreements.

Landmark in History

The failure of M. Laval to respond to this overture in the spirit in which it was made caused surprise and disappointment in England and these were increased when in December M. Laval entangled Sir Samuel Hoare into assenting to the notorious Hoare-Laval terms. The explosion of public opinion which then drove Sir Samuel Hoare from office will always be a landmark in the history of the democratic control of foreign affairs. Shaken by the failure of his intrigue, M. Laval soon followed his British colleague with retirement.

Unfortunately he was succeeded by a man, M. Flandin, who though a familiar figure in certain English country houses, was no friendlier to the League of Nations than his predecessor. At the end of February, after a long delay, due to French obstruction, it seemed as if the League policy was at last again getting under way.

Then, out of a clearing sky, came the sudden German thunderbolt.

M. Flandin at once called upon the British people to stand by their Locarno obligations. Is it surprising that the first reaction of many Englishmen to this request from France, who had for five months been defaulting in her own League obligations, obstructing the whole machinery of the League and even (through the closing of the Abyssinian railway to the transport of munitions) assisting the Italians in their campaign of indiscriminate slaughter should have been somewhat cold?

France's Double Game

The occupation of the Rhineland, it was widely argued, was not a breach of the Covenant. It was an indefensible act, it is true, but was not the Italian invasion of Abyssinia equally so? The French could not have it both ways. If they would not play the League game in Africa, why should Britain play their game in Europe?

This is the psychological background for the recriminations of the last few weeks. They are unfortunate, but there is no reason to think that they will be lasting. Ludendorff pierced the western front, but at the point of inaction between the British and French armies. But the unity of the front was soon restored. So it must be this time, in face of similar tactics. The coming French elections afford a unique opportunity for this.

It is too early to say what form such a new Locarno would take. British public opinion, though it trusts Herr Hitler no more than the French, is almost unanimous in feeling that the policy in the circumstances is to take him at his word. He has declared his willingness to return to the League. In the same breath he has used what we call in England most unparliamentary language about the Russians.

Does he realize that, when he gets to Geneva he will find himself sitting next to them and bound toward them by the obligations of the Covenant? That is what many people in England are asking just now. And they are prepared to test Herr Hitler's sincerity by his willingness to sit down side by side with the Soviet Government, both equals among equals, to work out a new all-European Locarno of which Great Britain ,together with all the other European great powers, including Poland, would be guarantors?

If Germany should refuse to take the League on those terms Englishmen would draw their own conclusions.

Philadelphia to Stage Disarmament School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 27 — A second public "Disarmament School" is announced by the youth section of the Pennsylvania Committee for Total Disarmament. It consists of a series of discussions, beginning on April 2 and ending on May 1, held in cooperation with the Philadelphia Council of Jewish Youth Organizations and the Young Friends' Movement. The group will meet in the Philadelphia offices of the committee, at 1924 Chestnut Street. No charge is made for the course.

Among the lecturers at the school are: E. Raymond Wilson, assistant director of the peace section, American Friends' Service Committee, whose subject will be "Sanctioning Conflicts by Sanctions"; Richard Gregg, action director of Pendle Hill College, who is to speak on "Not Neutral But Pro-Peace"; Jesse H. Holmes, professor of philosophy at Swarthmore College, who will discuss "National Economy and International Economics"; and William I. Hull, professor of history and international relations at Swarthmore, whose subject is to be, "Can We Make Total Disarmament Constitutional?"

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1430kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera Company in Bizet's "Carmen"	Metropolitan Opera Company in Bizet's "Carmen"	Business Bureau sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Johnny Johnson's Orch.	Phil Saltman's Piano Club	Julian Woodworth's Orchestra	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	"Treasure Trails": sketch	University of Chicago Round Table discussion	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Ruth and Moss, songs	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten: children's program	Nature News period	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Supper Show: songs	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Frederic William Wile, talk
6:15	Lewis Moonlight Hawaiians	Thurn's Bavarian Orchestra	"News of Youth"	Ray Jones, soloist
6:30	News: music; sports briefs	"Checkerboard": variety	Musical Moments: recorded	Report; Al Roth's Orchestra
6:45	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Religion in the News	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Radio Rendezvous: interview
7:00	King's Jesters; soloist	NBC concert orchestra	"Family on Tour": Frank Parker; comedy; orchestra	Yankee News Service
7:15	Edward MacHugh, songs	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	
7:30	Message of Israel: speeches by rabbis; choir; music	Hampton Institute Singers	Dramatic sketch	Getting the News, 'Tip' O'Neill
7:45		Strange As It Seems	Bruna Castagna; orchestra	"Boy From Ireland"
8:00	Henri Deering, pianist	Your Hit Parade: Hoff's Orchestra; Loretta Lee; Stuart Allen; Frimm Sisters and Rhythm Kings, trios	"Ziegfeld Follies of the Air": Fannie Brice; Benny Fields; Patti Chapin; Gallagher & Shean Jr.; orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
8:15	Boston Symphony Orchestra concert, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; Mahler's Ninth Symphony			Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra concert, Eugene Goossens, conductor
8:30				
8:45				
9:00	Armchair Quartet	Rubinoff and his Violin; Virginia Rea and Jan Peerce	Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.	
9:15				
9:30	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; Verne Lee and	Chateau: Al Jolson; Pat O'Brien; Irene Taylor;	Minute Men: "Naval Reserve in New England": talks	
9:45				
10:00	Mary; Hoosier Hot Shots; Tune Twisters; soloists	Sterling Holloway; Abe Roth; orchestra	Maury Duchin's Orchestra	
10:15			Spotlight Revue	
10:30	National Peace Conference program: speakers	George Olsen's Orchestra; Doc Rockwell; Ethel Shutta	"Labor Conditions in Europe," George M. Harrison	Yankee News Service
10:45				Nick Lucas's Orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:15	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Sports review; musical turns	Perley Stevens's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa Loma Orchestra	Charles Dornberger and his dance orchestra	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:45			Will Osborne's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Christian Science Radiocast

Shortwave

4:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), Studio devotional program, auspices of Committee on Publication: subject, "Joy," Benjamin F. Bartow, C. S.; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy; Claude E. Saunier, pianist.

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	American Pageant of Youth; Johnny Johnson's Orch.	Old South Church service	Salt Lake City choir and organ recital	"Freilicher Katzen": Jewish dramatic sketch
12:15		Phil Saltman's Piano Club		
12:30	Radio City Symphony Orchestra concert: Jan Peerce,	University of Chicago Round Table discussion	"Music in Education"	"The Courts of Justice": dramatic sketch
12:45			News relay from London	
1:00	tenor; all-Tchaikovsky program	Will Dodge Memorial program: speaker; orchestra	Religious period with speakers: soloist; organ	Italian string music and instrumental soloists
1:15				
1:30	National Youth Conference; Harry N. Holmes; glee club	Pedro Via's Orchestra	Question Box period	Italian Serenaders: soloists and typical orchestra
1:45		Talk by Marie Hall	Yankee News Service	
2:00	Magic Key: scene from "School for Scandal"; John Goss and London Singers; Efrem Zimbalist; orchestra	Melody Matinee: soloists; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra	Leslie Howard's Matinee: presenting "The Second Man"	Walter Kidder, baritone; Frances Cronin, organ
2:15				
2:30		"Peter Absolute": Erie Canal dramatic sketch	Jose Manzanares and his South American Orchestra	"Glimpses of Grand Opera"; recorded program
2:45				
3:00	"Your English": sketch	Harry Reser and his Eskimos: soloists; specialties	Sunday Musicale: recording	New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Nathan Milstein, violinist;
3:15	Joe Venuti's Orchestra		"Master of Science": talks by natural scientists	
3:30	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air: orchestra		
3:45	Henri Deering, pianist		Song Pictures: Terry O'Toole.	
4:00	National Vespers; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick; quartet	"The Widow's Son": dramatic sketch; Lucille LaVerne	Special program with speaker, chorus and organ recital	Lawrence Gilman, program commentator; Mendelssohn Concerto in E minor; En Saga (Sibelius)
4:15				
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow	Brahms's Requiem Mass by choir of St. Thomas's	Donald Van Wart, pianist	
4:45	Miners Quartet; Mine Boss			
5:00	"Roses and Drums": dramatic sketch	Church, New York, Dr. T. Tertius Noble, director	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	"Melodiana": Bernice Claire and Oliver Smith; orchestra
5:15			Cosmopolitans: quintet	
5:30	Talk, Malcolm LaPrade	"Fireside Fantasies"	Fraternity House Party: recorded program	Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; trio; orchestra
5:45	Moody Institute Singers	"Words and Music" recital		
6:00	Evening Radio Journal	Religious period from New York: speakers; music	National Amateur Hour: soloists; orchestra	Hour of Charm: all-girl ensemble, Phil Spitalny, dir.
6:15	"Makers of History": sketch	News; "Musical Turns"	Yankee News Service	"Smiling Ed" McConnell
6:30	South Sea Islanders	Garden talk	All-Star Revue: variety	The Voice of Experience
6:45	"Voices": choir; instruments			
7:00	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Johnny Green's Orchestra	"K-7": secret service dramatic sketch; music	Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas; Louis Gress's Orchestra	Evening service from Tremont Temple Baptist Church: sermon by the Rev. C. Gordon Brownville, pastor; music by staff and senior choir; organ
7:15				
7:30	Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; soloist; orchestra	Fireside recital: Willie Morris, Sigurd Nilssen	Phil Baker, comedian; Hal Kemp's Orchestra	
7:45				
8:00	"Swing Time at NBC": Benny Goodman; "Stuff" Smith, Ray Noble, Meredith Willson and orchestras; soloists	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour. Major Bowes's Amateur Hour. Major Bowes's Amateur Hour. Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	"The World Dances"; Lud Gluskin's Orchestra; soloists Harvard and Radcliffe joint choral recital	
8:15				
8:30				Will Osborne's Orchestra
8:45				Will Osborne's Orchestra
9:00	"Life Is a Song"; soloists; male octet; orchestra	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round: soloists; trio; orchestra	Symphony Orchestra and mixed chorus, Victor Kolar, conductor; Nelson Eddy, baritone; speaker	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
9:15				Yankee News Service
9:30	Walter Winchell, columnist	American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; orchestra		Orpheus Male Chorus
9:45	Paul Whiteman's Musical			Upton Close, commentator
10:00	Varieties: Ramona; Roy Bargy; soloists; quartet	Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Yehudi Menuhin, violin soloist; talk on driving	The Marriage Clinic: sketch with Frances McDonald	Freddie Rich's Penthouse Party: variety program
10:15				
10:30	Lucrezia Bori's Operatic Farewell: opera scene		"Terror by Night": network dramatization; orchestra	Phil Harris's Orchestra
10:45				Phil Harris's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; music; Jack Hylton interview.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Forum on Character Building.

2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: Salt Lake City.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ada Sassoli, harpist, relayed from Rome, Italy.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; Marcelli's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein; Lucy Laughlin; Lazy Dan.

8:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Richard Crooks, tenor; Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels; interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romany Singers.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Bette Davis in "The Lion and the Mouse."

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), String Sinfonia: orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Educators National Conference: speakers; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), National Forum: talk, Senator Joseph Guffey, Pennsylvania.

10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Public Opinion: Rep. E. M. Dirksen, Ill.

11:30 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Jack Hylton's Orchestra; soloists.

Women Seek New And Larger Part In Political Field

(Continued from Page 1)

gone co-educational," the reporter said to Mrs. Brown, and she agreed.

Mrs. Brown, who is also national committeewoman for Ohio, has been active in the Republican Party since 1920. She started her career after leaving Wellesley College as a volunteer social worker. Even in politics she maintains her volunteer status, although she holds one of the major executive positions in the women's division. Organization work appeals to her. She is interested also in editorial work and is responsible for the new magazine for Republican women. The Republican Challenge, which is being edited by Mrs. Wilma D. Hoyal, director of the women's division, her chief. Assisting in this division, in the Chicago office, is Mrs. George W. Rogers, of Jackson, Mich., president of the Republican Women's Clubs of her State. Another executive at headquarters here who believes that women thrive on the same political fare as men is Miss Daisy V. Williams.

Organizes Rural Women

Miss Williams is organizing the campaign among rural women in the 29 states of the western headquarters territory. Miss Williams, who comes from Des Moines, Iowa, knows farm folk. For a dozen years she has been at headquarters of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, the last 10 of them as secretary-treasurer, being it is said, the first woman to hold such a position.

Perhaps her own experience, working for years with men on committees in drafting legislation to put before political bodies, has inclined her to the view that there is no distinct and different woman's political viewpoint. But she believes that her conclusions are drawn from her intimate acquaintance with farmer's wives of Iowa, as she has known them for years in her work.

Farm women, she says, are interested first of all in matters that effect their homes, and these are economic.

Are Husbands' Partners

They are partners in their husbands' business, and they know that government policies have direct bearing on that business.

The problem of organizing rural women to win an election differs from that of organizing city women chiefly because of social factors. Farm women cannot attend meetings so easily as city women can, and must be reached more with reading matter and radio, said Miss Williams. It will be her task to help prepare such material.

As for women's "equal rights" within the party, the former farm bureau secretary has quite definite ideas. Don't talk about them, she says. The thing to do is just to go ahead and assume responsibility. Her knowledge of farm people, she says, will doubtless prove so valuable to the Republicans that she will not have to ask twice for responsibilities.

Graduate Students Go to Work to Learn Store Management

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 28—Graduate work for a master's degree has been combined with jobs in big city department stores in a new educational experiment here. Northwestern University has announced a series of scholarships to be awarded this spring for young men and women who want to become retail store executives after serving an "apprenticeship" of this kind.

Eleven leading department stores in the Chicago area have agreed to co-operate. They will give the students who win the scholarships part-time experience in their stores at a wage sufficient to pay for their college expenses.

While they do this work, the scholarship students are expected to carry on regular graduate study in the school of commerce at Northwestern University. The course is intended to prepare students for junior executives in the stores where they receive their training.

The first group of "future executives" is to be selected from applications received by May 1. Candidates must be graduates from accredited colleges, said Prof. D. J. Duncan of the school of commerce, who originated the plan.

The co-operating stores are the Boston Store, Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Charles A. Stevens & Co., Davis Store, Fair Store, Lord, Inc., Mandel Brothers, Marshall Field & Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., Sears Roebuck & Co., and Wieboldt Stores, Inc.

Plan Urged to Save N. Y. Job Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28—Amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Law of 1935 were offered by Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R) of Newburgh today. If adopted, he said, they would remove all of the objections to the law set forth by Supreme Court Justic Pierce H. Russell a few days ago when he declared the law unconstitutional. The case is now before the Court of Appeals, but no decision can be handed down before April 14, the regular decision day of the court. The amendments, Senator Desmond added, were prepared in co-operation with Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company.

The amendments would: 1, require both employees' and employer contribution; 2, establish separate reserved and permit guaranteed employment plans for individual employees; 3, provide a merit rating system based on employment security to encourage steady employment; 4, simplify administration by creating a new basis for determining benefits; 5, revise methods of paying benefits, and 6, establish partial unemployment benefits.

Quotes From Congress

Republican River—Flood Control—Navigation—Republicans in New-Deal Jobs—Home Building Program—Alphabet and I. O. U.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator Frederick Steiwer (R), of Oregon:

The bill just read is a bill to authorize an examination of the Republican River with a view to controlling its floods. There is no objection to this bill, but let me suggest that the ever-rising tide of Republican floods cannot be controlled by any legislative act.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D), of Arkansas:

The name of the river ought to be changed. (Laughter.)

Senator David I. Walsh (D) Massachusetts:

We of New England have never thought that flood control was an activity of the Government which ought especially to interest us. Our streams have many dams upon them, built close together, and we have felt that these numerous dams would sufficiently protect us from flood; but we have had a terrible awakening.

Senator George W. Norris (R) Nebraska:

As I read the Supreme Court decisions, we shall have to connect flood control with navigation in order to make our legislation constitutional.

Rep. James M. Mead (D) New York:

Not only did the President appoint a Republican in charge of the Housing Administration but he also appointed a Republican to have charge of the great relief agency now known as the WPA. The Public Works Administration was placed under another Republican. Everybody here knows that at least 12 or 15 of our former colleagues on the Republican side either now hold or have held jobs under this administration.

Rep. Maury Maverick (D) Texas:

Instead of building 12,000 houses a year, or, rather, guaranteeing them for bankers and taking the losses on them, a comprehensive building program should be established by the Congress of the United States to build, not these 12,000 houses a year but 1,000,000 houses a year. (Applause)

Rep. Charles L. Gifford (R) Mass:

I may remind you that all this prosperity and all these schemes, like this EHFA, are suspended from way up here (indicating) by one alphabetical support—the IOU—that and the public credit.

Prosecutor Claims New Singer Evidence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—Postponement of the trial of Henry G. Singer, one-time Chief Assistant District Attorney here, on charges of bribery, embracery and allegedly having communicated with a member of the April (1935) Grand Jury which investigated the Samuel Drukman murder case, until April 13 has been obtained by Hiram C. Todd, special prosecutor.

Mr. Todd, in applying to Justice Erskine C. Rogers of the New York State Supreme Court for postponement yesterday, said new and important evidence had been uncovered in his investigation of the bribery angle of the Drukman case, but declined to say what this evidence was. He indicated, however, that it might result in the indictment of several persons who previously have not figured in the case.

While Mr Todd was applying to Justice Rogers for the postponement, Assemblyman Herbert A. Brownell Jr. (R) of Manhattan was presenting a bill in the lower House in Albany to grant immunity to a witness who is compelled to testify regarding whether he was offered a bribe or has attempted to bribe.

Newspaper's Centennial Marked in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 28—The 100th anniversary of the Philadelphia Public Ledger was celebrated on March 25 by the inclusion of a reproduction of the first issue in each copy of the Imquirer, with which the morning Ledger is now combined. The Evening Ledger is still published separately.

Advertising was offered by the "square"—one column in width and about the same measurement in depth. One square for one day cost 50 cents. The same space for a year was sold for $20.

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Junior Girls' Tennis—Skating Carnival Tonight—Boys' Clubs Basketball Games

Billy Werber In Good Form At Third Base

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 28—Despite his late arrival in camp and some unpleasant publicity caused by salary disputes with club officials, Billy Werber has taken permanent possession of the Boston Red Sox third base position, proving that even in baseball you can't keep a good man down.

When Werber reached Sarasota several days behind schedule, Johnny Kroner, an International League graduate, was playing third base for the Red Sox. Kroner was hitting hard and although his fielding looked as if it could stand improvement, Manager Joe Cronin was entirely satisfied with the rookie's work. The Boston pilot even went so far as to say that unless Werber showed remarkable speed in whipping himself into playing condition, Kroner would get the regular call when the American League season opened on April 14.

Kroner has continued to show class, but the sensational uphill fight of Billy Werber has entirely overshadowed the young International Leaguer and if a mishap doesn't interrupt Bill's play, he will be on third when the Red Sox face the Philadelphia Athletics in the middle of April.

Werber is making somewhat of a comeback this season. In 1934 he was a great third baseman. He batted .321 for the Red Sox, making 200 base hits in 152 games. Also, he led the American League in stolen bases with 40. But last season he slumped badly in the hitting department, finishing up the year with an average of only .255 in 124 games. His stolen base record dropped to 29, although this mark was still good enough to top the junior circuit.

There apparently was no explanation for Werber's slump in '35, at least not a sound one. In spring exhibition games here in Florida, Billy has flashed his 1934 form and says that he means to prove to anyone interested that '34 was not a mistake, but 1935 was.

Now that Werber has settled down at third base, Joe Cronin's regular lineup has taken form. Almada has clinched right field; Cramer, center; and Manush, left. With Cronin himself at shortstop, the remainder of the infield includes McNair at second base and Jimmy Foxx at first. Opening day spectators will probably see Rick Ferrell catching and brother Wes pitching.

Briefs

The Boston Red Sox are in great condition despite the stretch of wind and rain that hampered spring training activities during the early part of their stay here in Sarasota . . . Incidentally, the Red Sox break camp on April 2, which isn't very far away . . . They make stops at Thomasville, Ga., Birmingham and Gadsden, Ala., Chattanooga, Tenn. and Richmond, Va., before rolling into the South Station at Boston . . . And then Joe Cronin's pupils engage Holy Cross at Worcester on April 9 and their city rivals, the Bees, in a three-game series, April 10, 11 and 12.

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Charlie White's Little Red Book, the only publication containing the authentic figures of every department of professional baseball, is now available . . . It is probably the baseball scribe's best friend through the summer months . . . One of the most interesting bits of information discovered during a casual glance through the book was the fact that in 1909 Ty Cobb was the home run king of the major leagues, having pounded out nine four-baggers.

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Babe Ruth took a day off from golf recently and watched the Yankees defeat the Bees at Waterfront Park. . . . He brought his family in, seated them in a box and then went over in back of the Yankee dugout and shook hands with Jake Ruppert, his old boss. . . . Babe did not go on the field to exchange greetings with his former team mates on both clubs and left after the seventh inning.

Thrashing Through to New Records

Wide World — Jack Medica, University of Washington

Sonja Henie Makes Debut In Boston as Professional

Sonja Henie and sellouts go hand in hand. A capacity audience is assured tonight at the Boston Garden when the Skating Club of Boston presents an Ice Carnival Extraordinary of American and European stars, featuring the 24-year-old Norwegian girl. The Skating Club of Boston is sponsoring this great spectacle for the purpose of helping to raise funds for the flood victims of New England.

Tonight will be the official introduction in Boston of Sonja's career as a professional. She has agreed to skate three different numbers. In addition to doing "Mazurka" in the Santa Barbara Fiesta, she will go through the Olympic free skating program, wearing the robin's egg blue costume which captivated Garmisch-Partenkirchen audiences, and will climax the evening's program by skating her famous interpretation of Pavlova's "Dance of the Dying Swan."

Has Free Hand Now

Freed from the stenciled routine of compulsory school figures upon which Olympic judges place such emphasis, Miss Henie can now give free play to her imagination and indulge in her fancy for spontaneous and capricious maneuvers. The whimsical blonde from Oslo, Norway, her dimples in good order, is frankly bored with the Olympic regime and craves this opportunity for a free, untrammeled expression of her personality via Salchow spins, Axel Paulsen jumps and those improbable gull-flight glides which she excutes with such effortless art.

Under a brilliant spot of light in a darkened garden, Miss Henie will float on blades that caress the hard white ice as softly as thistledown.

Likes Frosted Sodas

With 10 world figure skating titles to her credit and three straight Olympic crowns, Sonja Henie retires undefeated from amateur competition—a record unparalleled in athletic annals. If you don't think figure skating is an athletic sport, just try a couple of Lutz jumps or a few Jackson Haines springs and your leg muscles will contradict you. Miss Henie trains like a mile runner for her exhibitions, rehearsing twice daily. She neither smokes nor drinks, but confesses a weakness for ice cream sodas. You can't get those frosted concoctions in Norway.

Into the fantastic beauty of tonight's carnival will come England's young skating sensation, Jack Dunn, exuding a theatrical flair and a blazing speed which will capture the vociferous admiration of the fashionable gathering that will pack the Garden.

Dunn's skating is vigorous and graceful at the same time and springs from the athletic exuberance of a stalwart athletic Britisher. He fairly bubbles with vibrant action and executes double jumps with carefree abandon.

Boston Skaters

In addition to the Norwegian prima donna, and England's latest gift to the figure-skating world, such figure skating top flighters at Joan Tozzer, Polly Blodgett, Audrey Peppe, acrobatic specialist of the 1936 United States Olympic team: Grace and James L. Madden, George E. B. Hill and Mrs. Willie Frick will do their specialties.

Experts who have witnessed the great carnivals in both Boston and New York this year claim that the Boston performances are far superior, which is mainly due to the fact that Boston boasts of more top-notch figure skaters than any other city in the country. All of which means that tonight's program featuring Sonja Henie and Jack Dunn, surrounded by the members of the Skating Club of Boston and several of the numbers of "Hollywood on Skates" will produce the greatest ice spectacle ever presented to a Boston audience.

Group numbers have always enthralled ice-carnival audiences and those that have been in rehearsal for the past week are as lavish and eye-dazzling as any skating pageants of vivid memory in Boston presentations.

Arrived Today

Miss Henie, together with her father and mother; Jack Dunn and Sonja's manager, Dennis Scanlon and her trainer, Howard Nicholson arrived in Boston this morning on an early train, having come from Philadelphia, where the beautiful blonde from the land of the midnight sun gave an exhibition last night. They will make their headquarters at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel during their stay in Boston.

Tickets for tonight's carnival are on sale at the Boston Garden and Boston Arena, with prices of reserved seats at $1.10, $2.20 and $3.30.

Tonight at 7 o'clock, 1500 admission tickets at $.55 will be placed on sale at the Boston Garden.

Checkup Reveals Few Shifts in Hockey List

MONTREAL, March 28 (AP)—Dave "Sweeney" Schriner was officially crowned 1935-36 scoring champion of the National Hockey League yesterday when the official records were made public after a final check up. The young left winger of the New York Americans made 45 points during the season which just closed with 19 goals and 26 assists. He finished five points ahead of his nearest rivals, Marty Barry of Detroit and Paul Thompson of Chicago.

Only a few changes in the previous unofficial scoring lists were made in the totals of leading players. Herb Lewis of Detroit was credited with one more assist, giving him 37 points, while Cecil Dillon and Frank Boucher of the New York Rangers lost an assist apiece, dropping to 32 and 29 points respectively.

Holyoke High Quintet Reaches Tourney Final

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., March 28 (AP)—Holyoke (Mass.) High School won its way into the Saratoga Springs scholastic basketball tournament finals last night by defeating Cohoes, 37 to 28.

Holyoke trailed by seven points at half time, but staged a determined rally to down the team that eliminated Bennington, Vt., Thursday night.

Capt. Al Grenert, who kept his team in the play by a sensational shot Thursday night, again led Holyoke to its victory, accounting for 13 points and shining in every department of the game.

Cohoes tired rapidly and could not keep up with the fast traveling Bay Staters in the final stages of the contest.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

New York (A) 4, Boston (N) 3.
Philadelphia (N) 8, Boston (A) 3.
New York (N) 5; Atlanta (SA) 0.
Chicago (N) 5, Detroit (A) 4.
Washington (A) 8, St. Louis (N) 4.
Philadelphia (A) 15, Jacksonville 3.
Chicago (A) 18, El Paso 4.
Chattanooga (SA) 17, Baltimore (IL) 11.
Montreal (IL) 3, Albany (IL) 0.

Today's Schedule

Philadelphia (A) vs. Atlanta (SA).
New York (A) vs. Boston (N).
Detroit (A) vs. Boston (A).
New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (A).
Washington (A) vs. St. Louis (A).
St. Louis (N) vs. Rochester (IL).
Baltimore (IL) vs. Philadelphia (N).
Chicago (N) vs. Cincinnati (N).
Newark (IL) vs. Brooklyn (N).

Kirkbride Defeated

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—C. M. N. Baker, one of England's most methodical players, today defeated Malcolm Kirkbride of the United States, 15—5, 15—7, 15—10, in a first-round match of the English singles racquets championship at the Queens Club. Another American, W. Palmer Dixon, withdrew.

Olympic Basketball Tryout

DePaul 33, Minnesota 27.

More Records Due In the N. C. A. A. Swimming Meet

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28 (AP)—Most of the nation's leading mermen launched a fresh assault today on swimming records as the National Collegiate A. A. meet got underway for the second and final day's program.

The chief targets were the 100-yard and 440-yard freestyle events in which Coach Bob Kiphuth of Yale, tutor of America's Olympic swimming team, predicted new intercollegiate and probably world's standards.

John Macionis, Yale's sensational sophomore, and Jim Gilhula of Southern California, held the spotlight in the former race while the tireless Jack Medica of Washington, a double winner yesterday, and Gilhula were expected to battle it out in the 440, with Medica striving to defend the title.

Six Champions Crowned

All of the six champions crowned yesterday came from long distances to leave the home forces in their wake. Medica smashed N. C. A. A. records in both events he won, the 1500 meters and 220-yard freestyle swims.

The University of Michigan 300-yard medley relay team also set a record pace to retain its title, while Danny Zehr of Northwestern twice lowered the intercollegiate record for the 150-yard backstroke, coming close to his own world record.

The Michigan relay trio was forced to its second record of the meet by a speedy Northwestern team, which also came in under the record in the final. Michigan was timed in 2:58.2 in the final, only a half second slower than the American record for the event, and Northwestern in 2:59.8.

In their trial heat in the afternoon the Wolverines had lowered the N. C. A. A. and intercollegiate standard to 3:00.2 from the previous intercollegiate mark of 3:00.8 and the N. C. A. A. record of 3:01.8 both made by Michigan teams last year.

Zehr Smashes Record

Zehr also smashed the listed record of 1:38 for the 150-yard backstroke, made in 1930 by George Kojac of Rutgers, both in his heat and in the final. He was clocked first in 1:37.7 and in the final in 1:36.8.

The bespectacled Medica swam the 1500 meters in a 50-meter pool in 20:23.7, beating the N. C. A. A. long-course record of 22:41, made by Dick Howell of Northwestern in 1924. He came back to capture the 220 in 2:09.6, nearly two seconds faster than his own N. C. A. A. mark.

Other champions crowned last night were Ray Walters of Iowa, who won the 50-yard freestyle in 23.4s., equaling the pool record, and Der Johnston of Michigan, who rolled up 131.40 points in the fancy dive from the one-meter board to displace his teammate, Frank Fehsenfeld, as champion.

Eastern Division Rules on Bisons

International Hockey League
First Place Playoffs

	Won	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Olympics	2	0	6	3	2
Syracuse	0	2	3	6	0

Result March 24
Detroit Olympics 4, Syracuse 2.
Result March 26
Detroit Olympics 2, Syracuse 1.

Second Place Playoffs

	Won	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	2
Buffalo	0	1	0	1	0

Result March 26
Cleveland 1, Buffalo 0.

Third Place Playoffs

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
London	0	1	0	3	3	1
Windsor	0	1	0	3	3	1

Result March 27
London 3, Windsor 3.

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—The eastern division of the International Hockey League is relying upon the Buffalo Bisons today to restore some of the prestige that the Detroit Olympics have somewhat shattered.

The Bisons, playing the Cleveland Falcons in the two-game total-goal series for second-place teams, are behind by one point, the Falcons having won the opening contest by the score of 1-0, but there are many who feel that one goal is not a safe margin for Cleveland in this second game which is to be played at Niagara Falls. It is the only game on the schedule for tonight.

On tomorrow night, the Syracuse Stars, having lost the first two games to the Olympics in Detroit, will take the ice in the hope of sweeping the next three encounters. Defeating the O's three times straight is no mean task for any team and the odds were that, if they do not do so tomorrow night, the Detroiters will eventually break through for that all-important victory which will end the series for the league championship. This series between these winners of first place in their respective divisions, is on a three-out-of-five basis.

The third place playoff will be decided Monday night with the London Tecumsehs and the Windsor Bulldogs going into the second game all even at three goals each. Playing in a regulation time game in Windsor last night, these teams battled to a 3-3 tie as Yank Boyd, London winger, gave a sensational exhibition. Boyd scored all three of his team's goals.

Red Sox Bow to Phillies

WINTER HAVEN, Fla., March 28 (AP)—The Phillies continued their batting attack yesterday, defeating the Boston Red Sox of the American League, 8 to 3, in an exhibition game. Although the Sox paralleled the Phillies in safe hits, with 10 apiece, they were unable to overhaul the National Leaguers after they pushed over three runs in the first inning.

Yankees Defeat Bees, 4-3

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 28 (AP)—Frank Crosetti's ninth inning home run with George Selkirk and Tony Lazzeri on base gave the New York Yankees a 4-10-3 decision over the Boston Bees yesterday.

Dorothy Round Wins

HARROW, Eng., March 28 (AP)—Dorothy Round, one of England's foremost tennis players, launched her comeback campaign today by defeating Mary Heeley, 8—3, 5—7, 6—4, in the final of the Herga tournament.

Boys' Club Hoop Tourney Helps To Stimulate Athletic Program

Interclub sports go a long way to stimulate boys' interest in athletics and club work, but what is needed even more is the playing of games with outside clubs—games which bring together the best teams in these respective groups to decide the championship of the New England Boys' Clubs. By doing this the boys are having the opportunity of playing districts or sectional tournaments just as colleges and high schools do.

This was the opinion of Arthur T. Burger, executive director of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, in charge of the first annual basketball championship tournament of the Boys' Clubs of New England at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium, Charlestown, last night.

"The boys here and in other clubs enjoy playing among their own groups," Mr. Burger said, "but there is a greater incentive if they have in view a championship playoff match at the end of the season. Especially, when they know the winner will receive a beautiful trophy which this year has been donated by Frederic Cameron Church Jr., president of the club here."

Boys Show Interest

The interest shown by the boys in the tournament substantiated the facts that Mr. Burger had pointed out. Their enthusiasm and earnestness during the games proved this.

Mr. Burger further said that it was the aim of the Boys' Club to try to bring other clubs in on such sports as swimming, volley ball, ping pong and the like. On April 3, 1937, the club has been promised the use of the Harvard pool to stage a swimming meet.

"The object of all this, of course," Mr. Burger continued, "is to bring the boys in contact with other groups. Here they learn fair play, sportsmanship and other good qualities which make up these clubs over New England."

The Boys' Club of Boston has an excellent building for recreational as well as constructive training for the thousands of boys who come there to while away spare time. Besides facilities for the many popular sports, they have activities which provide the members with instruction in woodworking, art classes, office practice, printing, harmonica band, stamp club, journalism club, bowling, spelling bees, stunt nights, corrective exercises, and movies every Friday evening. With these available to the boys, many of the youngsters find a life vocations.

New England District

The games played last night brought boys from Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The majority of these youngsters have all received their athletic training through the various Boys' Clubs in their respective cities. Although many of them do not have the opportunities to attend college, some, through their athletic ability, have been able to gain the advantages of higher education.

In the eight games played last night, the winners to reach the semifinals today, were the Boys' Clubs of Worcester, Waterbury, Conn., Pawtucket, R. I., and the Charlestown Boys' Club five. These teams met today, and the two survivors will clash tonight for the finals, which will decide the champion basketball five of the Boys' Clubs of New England, and possession of the Frederic Cameron Church Jr. Trophy.

Engel, N. E. Finalist In Wrestling Tryouts

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28 (AP)—John A. Engel of the Stamford (Conn.) Y. M. C. A. became New England finalist in the 123-pound class of the New England District American Olympic wrestling tryouts held at the Y. M. C. A. here last night.

In the first round Engel threw Benjamin Aliks of the Boston Y. M. C. A. with a cradle hold in 4:43. In the second round Engel defeated Thomas Mancuso of Springfield in 4:45 with a half nelson and wristlock.

There were only three entries in the 123-pound class and Engel won the event through his two victories. Second place in this class will be decided when Mancuso and Aliks meet today.

This afternoon the semifinals will be held with the finals scheduled for 7 o'clock tonight.

Yale Netmen Lose

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. March 28 (AP)—The University of North Carolina netmen proved superior as a team yesterday to the Yale tennis squad and despite strong rallies from the visitors the Tar Heels won by the score of 10—2. Singles—Stevens (Y) over Fuller 6—2, 6—1; Degray (N. C.) over Mansfield 6—4, 6—1; Henderson (N. C.) over Ellis 6—4, 6—2; Shore (N. C.) over Dalrymple 6—4, 5—7, 6—2; Potts (N. C.) over Lasalle 6—1, 6—3; Robinson (N. C.) over Hinchliff 6—0, 7—5; Foreman (N. C.) over Scovill 6—2, 6—3; Farrell (N. C.) over Lockwood 3—6, 6—3, 6—0; doubles—Pitts-Fuller (N. C.) over Mansfield-Stevens 6—4, 2—6, 7—5; Ellis-Hinchliff (Y) over Shore Degray 8—6, 9—7; Foreman-Robinson (N. C.) over Lockwood-Scoville 6—1, 6—2; Farrell-Henderson (N. C.) over Dalrymple-Lasalle 9—7, 7—5.

Webster Wins at Vermont

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 28 (AP)—Johnny Webster of Burlington held the title today of best all-around athlete at the University of Vermont. He defeated Bud Budzyna of East Douglas, Mass., last year's winner, for that honor in the finals of the annual hexathlon contest. Webster scored 6659.91 points to 6536.51 for Budzyna. H. L. Minckler of Grand Isle was third with 6074.84.

Dizzy Dean Fined $100

LAKELAND, Fla., March 28 (AP)—Jerome H. "Dizzy" Dean, St. Louis Cardinal pitcher, was fined $100 last night by Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis for failure to participate in a charity baseball game at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1935. Judge Landis ruled Dean's refusal to go through with the game was "distinctly detrimental to baseball."

Chicago Hawks to Travel

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—Manager Clem Loughlin of the Chicago Black Hawks said last night he will lead a number of his Chicago players on a tour of exhibition games through western Canada against the Toronto Maple Leafs sometime within the next few weeks. Loughlin said the teams will play two games in Winnipeg, three at Calgary and four in Vancouver.

College Tennis Result

North Carolina 10, Yale 2.

By a Staff Photographer

Frederic Cameron Church Jr. Trophy

Tigers and Red Sox Favorites In the American

MIAMI, Fla., March 28 (AP)—It looks like the Tiger for the third straight year in the American League flag race.

American League huntsmen, headed by Tom Yawkey of Boston, have spent $500,000 repairing their fences and enlarging their cages, but still they don't seem strong enough to resist the Tiger from Detroit.

The big Tiger man, Mickey Cochrane, apparently has assembled his strongest team for the big raid in the baseball jungles. With Al Simmons plugging up the outfield and fine rookies apparently ready to lend great strength to the left side of the infield, Mickey has a club without a glaring weakness.

His only worry is big Hank Greenberg, whose recently ended holdout activities caused him to miss most of the spring training in the Lakeland (Fla.) camp. Yet, big Hank, who drove in 170 runs last season, is a man of fine habits and in good condition. It's a certainty that he'll be in there strong with his big war club.

Red Sox for Runnerup

Despite their poor start in spring exhibition games, the star-studded Boston Red Sox undoubtedly rate as the logical rivals of the Bengal crew, with the New York Yankees and Cleveland Indians also dangerous. The second division seems probable for the other four clubs—St. Louis, Chicago, Washington and the hapless Philadelphia Athletics. Here's how they line up at the starting line:

Detroit: Approximately the same team as 1935 except for Simmons and a fine assortment of rookies who give every promise of dazzling the league. Simmons is bound to aid the Tiger attack. Even last year, when his batting average fell to a new low of .267 with the White Sox, he drove in more runs than his predecessor, Jo-Jo White, of the Tiger outfield. Pitching will be strong, if not stronger. Spirit is running higher than ever.

Boston: Harmony is the big question. If Joe Cronin's lineup of stars dig in and harmonize, the Red Sox will prove tough with a batting order like this: Almada, Cramer, Manush, Foxx, Cronin, McNair, Werber and Rick Ferrell, each a star capable of breaking up a ball game. Pitching should be good enough with Grove, W. Ferrell, Ostermueller, Marcum and five others.

New York: The Yankees, despite the infusion of new blood, appear to be cracking up. Second base is the big question, as Tony Lazzeri isn't expected to last out a full season. Frank Crosetti's knee also is a question mark. Will it hold up? The Yanks should have better pitching and plenty of power, but you can't help but detect cracking signs at too many places.

Cleveland May Upset Predictions

Cleveland—Here's the club that has a chance of upsetting the apple cart. Potentially, the Indians have everything except a sure catcher. They are riding on the wave of a new spirit under Steve O'Neill. If they can overcome their catching problem and their reputation as a poor road club, the Indians will be very troublesome.

St. Louis—Shrewd Rogers Hornsby expects fifth place, and that looks like the limit for the Browns. Pitching is the doubtful quality. The Browns rate as the giant killers of the circuit.

Chicago—Good pitching but not much else. Fred, the great White Sox fan of Chicago, again will probably write down: "Just another year for the White Sox."

Washington: Bucky Harris has a flock of youngsters who may surprise. They are strictly the dark horses of the league. They may get hot, or they may get cold. You can't tell a thing about them.

Philadelphia: It's raining again for Connie Mack. Down here in the grapefruit belt, the Athletics are odds-on "favorites" to stay in the cellar.

Sporting Around The Hub

Early Play for Juniors

JUNIOR girl tennis players will be introduced to competitive play early this spring. Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline plans to start a new spring tourney—The Country Club invitation—next Monday. The tourney will be open to girls under 18. All interested are requested to get in touch with Mrs. Wightman at 3 Charles Street, Brookline, Telephone Asp. 2324, before 8 this evening. Competition will be held in singles and doubles.

Staff Photo
Mrs. G. W. Wightman

Mrs. Wightman said today that she plans to hold her annual spring tennis party at the Longwood Cricket Club on May 23. A large number of junior players turn out for this competition each year.

Raymond B. Bidwell of Weston, United States veteran champion, and Mrs. Wightman will get together on May 18 or 25 for their second Saturday morning tennis class. The first class was held at the Longwood Covered Courts last fall and proved to be a huge success. In the second class Bidwell and Mrs. Wightman will again do the demonstrating and then let the children use their own rackets for the instruction period.

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Final-round matches will be played today in the New England women's indoor tennis championships at the Longwood Covered Courts. Kay Winthrop, defending champion and second seeded player, will meet Mrs. Maynard M. Johnson Jr., the young matron who defeated topseeded Sarah Palfrey Fabyan on Thursday. Mrs. Johnson, the former Virginia Rice, is in all three finals, teaming with Mrs. Whitfield Painter in women's doubles and with Sam Fitch in the mixed doubles.

Dorrance Chase and Sandy Davenport advanced to the mixed doubles final yesterday, defeating Amy Davol and Gilbert Hunt, 6—3, 6—2.

The other finalists in women's doubles are Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Winthrop.

Here and There

Coach Al McCoy of the Northeastern University varsity baseball team will guide his charges through their opening practice game at Huntington Field this afternoon . . . Northeastern's track and field candidates are scheduled to report at Huntington Field, Brookline, on Monday . . . Harvard's football players have suspended spring practice until April 6 . . . On that date they face a full month's work. . . . N. E. A. A. A. U. women's championship basketball tournament will take place at Brockton at 6 . . . There will be no more ice in the Boston Garden and Boston Arena rinks after tomorrow night—a sure sign of spring.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Sam Breadon, owner of Cardinals, denied plan to shift club from St. Louis to Detroit.

Three Years Ago

Princeton and Rutgers, who played first United States college football game in 1869, agreed to resume grid rivalry Nov. 25.

Yale Fencers Are Leading Colleges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—The fencers of Yale University, apparently roused by their weak showing of last year, came back with a brilliant exhibition in the national intercollegiate fencing championships at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday. As a result they enter upon the second half of the competition today on even terms with New York University, last year's winner, for the three-weapon championship, leading in épée, second in foils only one point behind the champions, and in fourth place in sabre. Harvard is also a prominent factor, in third position, second in épée, of which they were winners last year, fourth in foils, and fifth in sabre.

In the individual championships, which is confined to the first pool player of each team in each weapon, the battle is close, with William Randall, Yale; John P. M. Johnston, Navy, and Theodore Gold, New York University, tied, with five points each in épée; Philip E. Lilienthal, Harvard, and Hugo Castello, New York University, tied with six each in foils, with Maurice Grasson, Yale, and Nathaniel Lubell, City College, only one step behind, while Army furnishes the star in sabre, with Richard Ripple, six, two ahead of Edwin S. Bertsche, Columbia; Max Frank, New York University, and Philip Viscidi, Yale.

New York University is third in épée, first in foils and third in sabre, and in a tie with Yale at 42½ points each, for the three-weapon title, with Harvard credited with 36 points.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Cafe de Paris
2 Distinctive Restaurants
165 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
299 Harvard St., Brookline
Regular Luncheons.....40c-45c-65c
Regular Dinners.....45c-55c-75c
Sundays and Holidays, Noon to 10 P. M., 55c-65c-75c
Good Food at Moderate Prices
Smart—Modern atmosphere

"SMORGASBORD" The VIKING At THE PLACE UNIQUE
442 Stuart Street, Boston
Enjoy the Delights of Swedish "Smorgasbord" at THE VIKING. The Original Boston Place to introduce this smart Continental style of Dining.
Reservations KEN. 6520

GEORGIAN
Soup or Cocktail
Choice of Five Entrees
Salad Dessert
Rolls and Butter Coffee
45c
142 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., Boston
252 HUNTINGTON AVE., Boston

ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State
A delightful place to bring your friends to lunch or refreshments

THE COUNTRY MANOR
BOLTON, MASSACHUSETTS
TELEPHONE BOLTON 17 ROUTE 117
Luncheon, Tea and Dinner

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOMS
Upstairs — Tip End of T Wharf
Tasty food the whole year through
Is ready for you at the old Ship Blue.
White waves roll high and seagulls wheel
Our good ship rides on an even keel.
Telephone Lafayette 8782
Ample parking space on T Wharf

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Tomorrow
Just the atmosphere and cuisine to make your Sunday meals delightful occasions.
Sunday Dinner from 12:30 to 8
$1.25 to $1.50
Longwood Towers
20 CHAPEL ST., BROOKLINE

EXCELLENT LUNCH
305 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
SPECIAL SUPPERS
35c—40c—50c

NEW YORK, N. Y.

13 E. 38th Street
VANDERBILT
Studios Inn
Chefs who specialize in Pastries and Meats
Lunch 40c and 50c
Dinner Special 45c-65c-85c

FRAMINGHAM CR., MASS.

OPEN ALL YEAR
Dine delightfully in a colonial atmosphere
Seiler's 1812 House
Framingham Centre
on the Worcester Highway Route 9

Jane Dare
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 50c — 75c.
DINNER $1.00 — $1.25

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA

THE GRAND
85 HINDLEY STREET
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
Also Excellent Board and Residence

READING, PENNA.

CRYSTAL Restaurant
537-543 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
Sun. Eve., Apr. 12, at 8:15
HANDEL & HAYDN SOCIETY
Dr. Thompson Stone, Cond.
Presents
"ELIJAH"
with
John Charles Thomas
Tickets: $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00
Tax inc. At Symphony Hall

"A GOOD, FREE-SWINGING MUSICAL FARCE" Leo Gaffney, Adv.
ON YOUR TOES
Ray Bolger-Luella Gear-Tamara Geva
Evgs. 8:30-55c to $2.20 WED. MAT. 55c-$2.20
SHUBERT MAT. TODAY 55c-$2.75

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Sat. Aft., April 4, at 3
ETHEL BAE
Bartlett AND Robertson
Recital of Music for Two Pianos (Steinways)

Rachelle SHUBOW
Pianist
JORDAN HALL
Mon. Eve., Mar. 30th at 8:30
Tickets $1.10 and .55 (Tax included)
Steinway Piano Used

KEITH MEMORIAL
TWO ENTRANCES: WASHINGTON & TREMONT
Now Showing
The Stirring Drama of Men and Nations Gone Mad with the Greed for Gold—
'SUTTER'S GOLD'
with EDWARD ARNOLD
LEE TRACY • BINNIE BARNES

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON presents
PRIDE and PREJUDICE
with Adrianne Allen, Laurette Watson, Colin Keith-Johnston, Percy Waram
Plymouth Theater, 45th St., West of B'way
2 Mats Weekly: Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Evenings 8:40. Monday Perf. Eliminated
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IMPERIAL THEATRE
Trail of the Lonesome Pine
with
Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
March 30, 31, April 1st

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Powers Divided On World Court For Terrorists

(Continued from Page 1)

gation, not only to refrain from resorting to such methods, but also to oppose any undertaking in its territory likely to endanger the public order and security of other States."

In the draft convention terrorism is defined as acts intended to injure or restrict the liberty of heads of States and their heriditary or designated successors, their spouses, members, officers, and servants of governments, of constitutional and legislative bodies, or holding judicial office, diplomatic representatives or consuls, members of the armed forces of the State.

Property Destruction

Further, there come within this definition acts such as the wilful destruction of public property, means of communication, and property belonging to public utility undertakings; and acts calculated to endanger the lives of members of the public; and the manufacture, possession, export, import, transport, sale, transfer or distribution of any material for any of the above purposes.

Naturally, assistance to a person guilty of terrorism is also considered a criminal offense.

Conspiracies, incitements, complicities, are also brought within the agreement, whether they take place on the soil of another country or not.

Other Provisions

Various provisions dealing with the problem of extradition are included; tighter regulations regarding the carrying of arms are required; falsification of passports is the subject of a special article; the closest contacts between the police authorities of different countries is urged; and each contracting party pledges himself to take all appropriate preventive measures on his territory.

Altogether the document is most elaborate, going into every point that might arise. Yet its total effect seems merely to generalize and codify practices which many countries have already adopted.

The real novelty is in the second draft convention relating to the establishment of an International Criminal Court. It should be a permanent body of judges, but should sit only when a prosecution within its jurisdiction is undertaken. There should be no qualification of nationality for judgeship. The term of office is put at ten years, but judges may be reappointed. The Council of the League will make the final choice.

May Invite Authorities

As for law, the substantive criminal law of the State on whose territory the offense was committed must be applied.

If among the judges there should be none belonging to the state whose law is to be applied, a jurist of acknowledged authority on such may be invited to sit in a consultative capacity.

Rules for the guidance of an International Court are drawn up. They were extremely difficult to frame, for there is no precedent, and the rights and privileges of the respective countries which may be concerned in a case, with their varying criminal codes, had to be safeguarded.

The replies already received indicate some of the difficulties.

Only International Cases

The Netherlands pertinently remarks that the definition of offenses cannot apply to those "which are not of an international character; that is, an offense committed by a national against his own state, in the territory of that state, without the criminal having gone to another country. On this understanding, the Netherlands Government is prepared to consider an extension of the category of punishable offenses, but it considers the enumeration of the offenses covered by the convention much too wide.

"In the Government's opinion, it would be desirable to limit the offenses covered by this article both as regards the persons against whom they are directed and as regards the nature of the offenses. If it is desired to render punishable all kinds of incitements and all attempts to commit offenses provided for, too wide a field is covered. In the same connection, attention is drawn to the paragraph in which reference is made, not only to assistance given to the criminal himself, but also to assistance given to an accomplice of that criminal. Particularly as regards preparatory acts, the Netherlands Government considers that, in the campaign against terrorism, freedom of speech should only be limited to the extent that is strictly necessary."

Many Moot Points

This is only the beginning of a series of well-founded criticisms. At least many points are debatable. The Netherlands cannot admit that some of the political activities referred to are extraditable offences, and points to the "wide differences of political opinion which exist in different countries at present."

It would be lamentable were this campaign against terrorism made the excuse for persecuting sincere reformers and propagandists who may by linking up one thing with another be deemed to be accomplices of men who, in sympathy with their ideas, have committed desperate deeds. It is clear that while taking every precaution against terrorism, care must be taken not to confound political reformers legitimately opposed to a regime with criminal terrorists.

Daytona Beach Award Goes to New York Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The $15 prize for the best suggestion as to how to improve Daytona Beach as a tourist resort was awarded to Dr. M. S. Pritchard, of Oswego, N. Y. His idea was that a nonpolitical planning body should be appointed to map out the city's future.

More than 200 questionnaires were submitted by the winter residents. Many suggested replacement of Casino Burgoyne, enlargement of Peabody Community House and its recreational facilities, and a better planned sports schedule for the city.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Ladies to make and sell the new fadeless wood fiber flowers; free samples and instructions; good profits.
REAL ART FLOWER CORPORATION
218 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

FOR SALE OR RENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—10-room brick house, sleeping porch, 4 baths, 2-car garage; restricted district. 2804 34th Place N. W. Address SANDOZ, Dupont Circle.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1389

PERFUMES

HOVE offers his latest: Rue Royale, a light, gay, stimulating bouquet of rare Creole flowers; smart tailored half-ounce package; postpaid $1.10. Price list sent. 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

RANCHES FOR SALE

RIVERSIDE, CALIF.—Chicken ranch, 1 acre. Modern 6 rm. house. Near town, schools, car line. Arlington Dist. For particulars write, 4911 Dockweiler Street, Los Angeles.

REAL ESTATE

COLORADO SPRINGS—8-room house and two acres, beautifully situated on Broadmoor paving, grand mountain view, entirely modern. Ideal all-year or summer home. A bargain at $6,000. E. Anderson, 2004 Roanoke.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery, direct from factory; low prices; unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-124, Watertown, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FENWAY
1-2-3 ROOMS
Attractive apartments in quiet, carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings. $31 to $55 a month, including free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited.
EVANS & MORIN, Management
1191 Boylston Street
131 Park Drive, Boston. COM. 5500

THE PRINCETON
1277 Commonwealth Ave., Allston
Furnished or unfurnished apartments. One and two rooms, elevator and janitor service. Refrigeration, gas and electricity free. Catering only to a high class clientele. Convenient to cars. H. R. FERGUSON, Manager. Stadium 7340.

● BAYWELL CO., HARVARD SQUARE ●
If it's available we have it.
Cambridge, Mass. 1430 MASS. AVE. KIR. 8477

BOSTON, Back Bay—Fine apts., 1-2-3-4 rooms, furnished-unfurnished; $30 to $65 up. KEN. 1839.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 23 Netherlands Rd.—Sublet immediately 6-room apt., antique furniture, baby grand piano, all outside rooms overlooking Riverway. ASP. 1972.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Exceptional light, airy, modern 5 rooms; residential; detached 2-family; garage; no thoroughfare; refined adults. SCHLEGEL, 730 East 35th St. I. R. T.

SUNNY upper apartment of 6 rooms, sun porch, breakfast nook, tile bath, French doors, oil heat, garage; fine location. Tel. Belmont 2501 (Mass.).

WELLESLEY, MASS.—4 rooms and heated sun porch; desirable for 2 persons; in college neighborhood; 10 minutes to station. FRED O. JOHNSON CO., 8 Grove St., Wellesley. Tel. WEL. 0502.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, in the Fenway—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath from May 1 to Oct. 1. Box B-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDER, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

TO LET—Attractive summer cottage on lake, 14 miles from Boston; $150 for season. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

NORTH SALEM (Westchester Co.)—60 miles N. Y. C.; quiet home for rest, study; home cooking; garage. Write Box W-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING Tr. 7-9480

Atlanta Tops Cities In Fire Prevention

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Atlanta, Ga., captured the grand award for the best fire prevention record in 1935. This announcement today by the United States Chamber of Commerce, sponsor of the annual award, listed the southern city as topping cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population as well as winning the grand prize.

In the 327 competing cities, the per capita fire loss during the year was $1.23, lowest in the 12-year history of the contest. Total fire loss for the cities was $41,248,699 as against an annual average of $65,299,552 in the five-year period ending with 1934.

First place cities in other classifications were: more than 500,000 population, Philadelphia; 100,000 to 250,000, Hartford, Conn.; 50,000 to 100,000, Lakewood, Ohio; 20,000 to 50,000, Parkersburg, W. Va.; and under 20,000, Geneva, N. Y. The winning cities will receive plaques.

Future Fireman Must Be Versatile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHREVEPORT, La., March 28—A "Jack of All Trades" was pictured as the future fireman by Chief Charles J. Brennan of San Francisco, president of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, who attended as honor guest the annual convention of the Southwestern Association of Fire Chiefs here.

Chief Brennan, who began his career as a substitute and whose baptism of fire was received in San Francisco's 1906 earthquake, believes the day is gone when a "strong back" is the only requisite for an efficient fireman.

"The efficient fire fighter of the future should know the essentials of hydraulic, structural and chemical engineering," Chief Brennan said. "He should be an expert at first aid and quick to act in emergencies. A knowledge of law is also valuable."

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EXTERMINATORS

GUARANTEE Exterminating Co. of Guaranteed Sanitation, Inc., operating eight suburban branches, offers Exterminating, Fumigating, Mothproofing, Termite-Proofing Service; also Control of Bird and Squirrel Nuisance. Tel. (day-night), LOngacre 5-4600 or address 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FARMS FOR SALE

MARLBORO, MASS.; 25 Miles to Boston—25-acre fruit farm, self-supporting, colonial house, conveniences, buildings; price $22,500; will lease. Box B-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

HOLLIS, L. I.—Nine-room house; two-car garage; select neighborhood; reasonable; thirty minutes N. Y. C.; modern. Write Box E-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Attractive cottage, sea view, low price. Box B-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE

GOOD selection of exceptionally fine used and new sample furniture, rugs and furnishings for every room; new Simmons mattresses and studio beds; great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, experienced in institutional housekeeping, catering and care of linen for established institution maintaining highest standards. Reply Box X-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COMPETENT GIRL, woman, answer phone, light housework, no cooking; part time, small salary, opportunity study; call evenings. PACKARD, 43-30 46th St., Sunnyside, L. I., N. Y.

WOMAN as companion, Christian Scientist preferred; country home; moderate salary. Box C-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

ELDERLY lady will share her attractive country home near New Haven; rent free, in exchange for her board; with young or middle-aged couple with car. Lakeview Farm, Westville P. O., Conn.

HOUSES FURNISHED

NEWTON CENTER, MASS.—Ideal 6-room colonial, screened porch, garage; to Sept. or longer; $80 mo. 52 Greenlawn Ave. Cen. 1997-J.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

PICTORIAL REVIEW
16 Months, only $1.00. Subscriptions for all magazines. Lowest rates. Request catalogue. Club offers. HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, Arlington, Mass.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

REAL SILK HOSIERY made to order; Ladies', Gent's Real Silk Underwear. E. DAWE, 69-59 62 St., Glendale, L. I. Hegeman 3-1141.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office. Call mornings for available days; light, cheerful, well furnished. Col. 5-0373, Fisk Bldg., 250 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.

TUESDAY-THURSDAY mornings; all day Saturdays in practitioner's office. Call afternoons, except Saturdays. 350 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Room 2302.

PAYING GUESTS

CHRISTIAN country home, steam, elec., private baths, excellent spring water; solitude, quietude; end country road, side mountain; reasonable rates; winter, summer. Box 15, Freedom, N. H.

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SIDNEY B. DURPEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution, 40 Queensberry St., Boston. Tel. KEN. 0920 or MEL. 3076-W. Center Newton 3074

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157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

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HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 2773 Harvard Street, Brookline, Asp. 1504

BRIDGEWATER, MASS. — Lovely country home of tea room, 10 room colonial; 2½ acres; handy to lake; price $5500; more land if desired. A-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WELLESLEY, FOR SALE
New 6-room single, fireplace, garage attached, oil heat, tile bath; 10,000 sq. ft. land; good location. FRED O. JOHNSON CO., 8 Grove St., Wellesley, Mass. Tel. WEL. 0502.

Homes for Rentals WESTON Land Estates
John H. Benson, 483 B. Post Rd., Weston, Mass. Waltham 4557 Eves., Centre Newton 4047

REFRIGERATORS

ELEC. REFRIGERATORS, attractive, modern, efficient, almost new, $52.75, $59.50. TOWER MANUFACTURING CORP., 563 ATLANTIC AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Beautiful one or two-room suites with private bath; also single rooms; large piazza, lawn and shade trees; excellent food; conveyance to services. LONgwood 9034.

LADY, with beautiful, furnished house on Lake Lucerne, Orlando, Fla., intending to remain all year, wishes refined couple to share home. All home comforts and privileges. Garage. Reasonable to right people. Call 3308 between 7 and 8 p. m. 3 Lucerne Ct., Orlando, Fla.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON TOURISTS
37 W. NEWTON ST., $5 $6 $7 $8 week, $1 per person a day with bath, twin beds.

BOSTON, MASS., 14 Hereford Street, near Beacon—Attractive single room, running water; also small front room; reasonable.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Furnished single room, running water. Tel. Circle 9267.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in detached house with piazzas, oil heat, parking; permanent or transients. LONgwood 8775.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Attractively furnished room, breakfast optional; private house; convenient to transportation. Oakwood 9381.

N. Y. C., 83rd St. (B'way)—Large double, southern exposure; private shower, etc., twin beds; clean, refined, quiet surroundings. TRAfalgar 7-7363.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GARDENER-CHAUFFEUR, experienced estate manager, good references. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. Ken. 4033.

HARVARD graduate desires summer work; two years experience yacht club, sailing, swimming, managing regattas; camp counsellor two years, instructor athletics boys' school. All sports. Box C-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEMAN, reliable man wants general work around house. Willing worker, good references. Address H. E. J., 903 Beacon St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED, refined woman desires position as housekeeper in small adult family near country. 8-9, 1216 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, wishes position in small family where full charge is given. Box B-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—Colored woman desires day's work or laundry to take home; excellent references. Edgecombe 4-9622.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT — Furnished bungalow, 2-car garage, Cape Cod, 3 miles from Hyannis, Mass., near Englewood on Lewis Bay. 8-3, 1216 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JAN BOISSEVAIN de NECK
Teacher of Singing
161 West 57th Street, N. Y. C.
Opposite Carnegie Hall
Tel. Circle 7-1614

Thomas L. Leishman, M. A., B. D., S. T. M. who prepares BIBLE NOTES for the Christian Science Sentinel, announces Bible Lecture Courses as follows: NEW YORK, Thursdays at 4 and 8:30; Fridays at 8; BROOKLYN, Tuesdays at 2; GREAT NECK, L. I., Tuesdays at 8; FLORAL PARK, L. I., Mondays at 8. Enrollment still accepted for all groups. Communicate 461 W. 154, N. Y. C.; UNiversity 4-6318 (pres. 8-10 A. M.).

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 89 Bromfield St., Boston

WANTED

I BUY discarded clothing in wearable condition; a postal card or tel. call will be greatly appreciated. M. WOLF, 47 Auburn St., Boston, LAF. 8391.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
7-8548
Look for Alabama display advertising in the news section

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TOLLIE H. QUINN, Mgr.
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FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Phone 2-1178 Prompt Deliveries

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Deliveries from 2 Stores
1104 So. 12th St. 3-8377 — 1014 So. 20th St. 7-5871

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NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
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INSURED INVESTMENTS
(Up to $5000 Under Act of Congress)
Now Yielding 4%
BIRMINGHAM FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.
2028 FIRST AVENUE

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Represented by
Mrs. Lucile R. Brooks
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A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-1159

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Three Convenient Locations
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NO. 2.....20TH STREET
NO. 3.....3RD AVENUE

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA
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Conveniently Located
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is celebrating their 16th Birthday.
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Grade A Raw Milk
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912 Cottrell Street
Phone Belmont 2312-M

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MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price
25 Years of Honest, Clean Service
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
Rug Cleaning
FURRIER SERVICE—STORAGE
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY
Dexter 1986

MONTGOMERY

I. A. KENT
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

H. C. HARE CO.
Fire and Casualty Insurance
General Agents
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
An Agent in Every Florida Town
21 West Monroe Street Estab. 1896

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH

YOWELL-DREW CO.
For all the smartest clothes for an active life in southern climes. A complete department store.

MATHER-BARNES CO.
"Good and Bad Furniture"
Corner Ridgewood and Volusia
PHONE 376

Books - Stationery
Greeting Cards - Fountain Pens
Portable Typewriters
DAYTONA BOOK STORE
232 South Beach Street

JENNISON HAT SHOP
for
DOBBS — exclusively
108 NORTH BEACH STREET

Atlantic White Flash Gasoline and Atlantic Motor Oils
C. B. KING, Distributor
Broadway and Atlantic Ave.
Beach and Michigan Ave.
709 N. Ridgewood Ave.
120 Second Ave.
South Beach and Deland Rd.
N. Beach and 14th St., Holly Hill
N. Ridgewood Ave. and 5th, Holly Hill

Beau Monde Beauty Salon
All Permanents Guaranteed
Open Evenings by Appointment
21 S. OCEAN AVENUE

CURTIS DRY GOODS
Everything except ready to wear
A DEPARTMENT STORE

FORT MYERS

SCOTT HOUGH
DISTRICT AGENT
New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.
(Oldest chartered Life Insurance Company in America—1835)
Guaranteed Investments and Life Insurance
Annuities, Endowments, Educational Policies
4 TRAVERS ARCADE

JACKSONVILLE

1867 1935

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA at ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

THE H. & W. B. Drew Co.
EST. 1848 QUALITY EVER SINCE
Office Outfitters
Social Engravers
22 W. Bay Street Phone 3-1700

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.

FAMILY WASHING

NEWMAN'S MILLINERY
219 MAIN STREET
Large Stock of Beautiful Hats.
Also remodeling—or made to your order.

Westinghouse Air Conditioning — Iron Fireman

JOSEPH NEEDHAM
Plumbing and Heating
212 W. Adams Street Phone 5-6062

Walk-Over Boot Shop
Complete Showing
of
Spring and Summer SHOES
211 LAURA ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

—SPECIALTIES—
Fresh Vegetables in Season
Home Cooked Pastry
Westerfield's Cafeteria
"THE SOUTH'S FINEST"
216 WEST FORSYTHE ST. Tel. 5-1750

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
520 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3789

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

KEY-McCABE FUNERAL HOMES
Jacksonville 45 W. Church St. — St. Augustine 30 St. George St.

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Quality Cleanliness — Phone 7-3733 — *Courtesy Prompt Service*
Ye Bon Ton Bakery
L. Herrmann, Proprietor
1035 PARK STREET

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call
MIAMI 32445

Complete Car Service
Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodyear and Pennsylvania Tires
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery Charging and Road Service
Everglades Battery Co.
1501 N. E. Second Ave. 2-7532
One Block West of First Church

Miami's Most Particular
Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second Street Ph. 2-0514

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas
Hart Hardware Company
Painting Terms
Material and Cash
Nothing Down
Three Years to Pay
FREE DELIVERY PH. 3-1610
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

Schrager's
SODA and SANDWICH SHOP
in Everglades Hotel Building
Third Street and Biscayne Blvd.
COMPLETE COSMETICS DEPT.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, Waterproofing and All Kinds of Construction Work
JOSEPH SARBACHER
Box 307, North Miami
Phone Edge. 1633-W

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Smart GOWNS
Moderately Priced
Estelles
200 E. Flagler Street, Miami

Tip Top Grocery Co.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

Phone 31805
COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS

MRS. ERICSON Proprietress — 1455 BISCAYNE BLVD MIAMI, FLA.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

HOME FURNITURE EXCHANGE
New and Used Furniture
Bought, Sold, and Exchanged
763 S. W. 8TH STREET PH. 3-1109

MIAMI
(Continued)

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
HOTEL URMEY, MIAMI, FLORIDA
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

HAMMEL'S SERVICE STATION, Inc.
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd.
Phone Edge 9197
Complete One-Stop Service
Sinclair Products

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr. Phone 5-1502
LINCOLN TAILORS

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
1671 MICHIGAN AVE. MIAMI BEACH

LOUIS' GRILL

29th Street at Collins Avenue
Opp. Pancoast Hotel
Famous because of Louis' cuisine experience and supervision.
Lunches - Dinners
Served indoors or out.

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and
839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH

ORLANDO

DICKSON-IVES
THE WOMAN'S STORE
LUGGAGE
for travel by train or plane
Cor. Orange Avenue and Central

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7690 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

FRED KAGI
Your Hairdresser
The Most Up-to-Date Shop in Florida
ZOTOS, JAMAL and FREDERICS Permanents
Phone 7327 No. 9 AUTREY ARCADE

PALM BEACH

Announcing Our Removal From
325 WORTH AVENUE
to
15 VIA MIZNER
Italian Wares, China, Glass, Tole, Candles, Flowers
FANNIE RUHSTADT, Inc.
Res. Phone 4883 PALM BEACH, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

Mary Froehlick's
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Permanent Waving
210 Datura St. Phone 8242
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

ANTHONY & SONS
Incorporated
310-312 CLEMATIS DIAL 2-3121
Established 1896
Fine Quality Wearing Apparel
For Men and Women
"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigeration
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

SARASOTA

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty
MAC'S FOOD SHOP

MONARCH
VELVET WAVES
318 MAIN STREET Phone 2299

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Florida

ST. PETERSBURG

PHONE 87324 ESTAB. 1926
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

SUWANEE HOTEL BEAUTY SHOP

All Branches of Beauty Work
Mrs. M. RAY SCHMIDT
Formerly Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
Phone 6996
122 5th Street, North
St. Petersburg, Fla.

OSANN
SPORTS APPAREL
HOTEL SORENO
St. Petersburg, Florida
SUMMER SHOP
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

TAMPA

FIRST
so many times!

● Serving Tampa since 1898, Tampa Stock Farms Dairy has progressively improved its products and facilities as new methods have been developed in the dairy industry. This dairy pioneered pasteurization in Tampa, was first to provide Certified Milk, first to produce Vitamin D Certified Milk. And now Tampa Stock Farms Pasteurized Milk comes to you the modern way—sealed airtight in the new Dacro bottle, for extra purity protection at no extra cost. For prompt home delivery of milk, cream, cheese, butter, eggs and ice cream, call . . .

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

LANE BROS. PURE PASTEURIZED MILK

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

DODGE - PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
WINTER HAVEN, AUBURNDALE

Georgia

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving. All lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store for Women
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
- Real Estate — Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

SW Budget Payment Plan, 18 Months to Pay

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 Broad, N. W. Phone Wa. 5789

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

Schneider & Son Jewelers
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

United Shoe Repairers and Hat Cleaners
SHOES DYED ANY COLOR
100 Peachtree Opposite Piedmont Hotel

L. Chajage
FURS Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined
220 PEACHTREE STREET

OPTICIANS
Established 1918
Dockstader's
G. B. KILBURN, Pres.
64 PEACHTREE STREET
1ST NAT'L BANK BLDG. AT 5 POINTS

HATS
$1.25, $2.00 and $2.95
SUZANNE HAT SHOP
12 PEACHTREE STREET
First National Bank Building

MACON

Macon Shoe Co.
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

Edward B. Harrold Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
Phone 461 Macon, Ga.

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Company
19 East Broughton Street Phone 2-1929
MATRIX AND FLORSHEIM SHOES
Also STRUTWEAR HOSIERY
Mail Orders Filled

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
No job too large or too small — Each and every one is appreciated
Dial 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/2 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 14, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON U. S. A. 1936 IS comfortable furnished apartments adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

DRESSMAKING

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF. To let, 3 furnished rooms with modern comfort, from first April or later. Apply to J. Camen-Marbia.

POST WANTED

PARIS—English governess desires post. Would take charge young girls or children from three years up. Possesses worker's card. Miss Saint-Clair, 4 rue Guyot.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Papodant Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73, 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

SHORTHAND
"Groote"
DUTCH-FRENCH-ENGLISH-GERMAN
Moderate terms.
ANNIE HELLENDOORN
Hanenburgerlaan 236 Tel. 394675

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Parfumerie Antoinette W. Nording
Established 1846
Birjerjarlsgatan 16,
Hamngatan 12
Kungsgatan (Centrums Ljusgård)

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Norrlandsdelikatesser & Vilt
Läckra, hemlagade charkuterivaror
Jämtlandsboden
23 Norrlandsgatan 104854
(Poultry and Game, Sausages, etc.)

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

WOLLENHOF
Jos. Fischer
Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

B. RUEFLI
Handschuhe, Kravatten
Strümpfe, etc.
Kohlenberg 10. B. K. G.
(Gloves, etc.)

KÄS - LAUBE
Käse, Butter, Eier
Streit Gasse 3 (Dairy)

COAL GASOIL BENZINE
MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 27.181

SCHAAD & CO.
vorm. Preiswerk
BASEL Spalenberg 2 and branches
Cocoa, Chocolate, Tinned Goods

Kleiderfärberei
Röthlisberger & Cie
chem. Waschanstalt
u. Filialen.
(Dyers and Cleaners)

GELTERKINDEN, nr. Basel

CARL HECKENDORN
Watchmaker, Jeweller, Optician
TEL. 77.142

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

COSY and YALA
are the best Underclothes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
A Large Selection
AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
RUDOLF CHRISTEN
Wylerringstrasse 7
High Class Work Guaranteed
Prompt Repairs

Dachdecker und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Schüpbach
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632
Flurstrasse 5 Tel. 33.602

E. Heller-Sickert
(formerly O. Maumary)
Münzgraben 4
near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves

When You **Purchase Goods**
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

ARYANA-BROT
ist das VOLLKORNBROT aus gereinigtem, jedoch ganz unverändertem Weizen erster Qualität. ARYANA-BROT ist das ideale Brot der Gegenwart.
Täglich frisch im "MERKUR" oder in REFORMGESCHAFTEN
CHR. HOSTETTLER
Hauslieferung durch den Alleinhersteller
Bern Helvetiastrasse 27
BAKERY

daheim
Restful sleep in the centre of the city! Comfortable rooms from Fr. 3.50. Light, heating and service included. Excellent Menus from Fr. 1.50 upwards.
Alkoholfreies Restaurant Zaughausgasse Berne

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof AG
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Chapeaux Haute Mode
Emmy Korner
1er Et. Marktgasse 31

E. Mischler
Couture - Dressmaking
Gurtengasse 3 Tel. 35.866

BIEL

Reiseartikel
Handbags - Leather Belts
MARFURT u. WIRZ
52, Centralstrasse
Nähe Kantonalbank Tel. 4546

MÖBEL
E. FISCHER-GLOOR
Upholsterer and Decorator
Tapezierer-Werkstatt: Unt. Quai 96
TEL. 3499

BRÜG BEI BIEL

FRAU NIKLES
Zu verkaufen
Echter Bienenhonig
HONEY
Kg. Fr. 3.50 Tel. 74.142

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

AU LILAS BLANC
Corsets Sur Mesure
L. BONNET
3 Rue de la Confédération Tel. 44.481

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

LAUSANNE

Swiss Bank Corporation
(Société de Banque Suisse)
16, Place St.-François, 16
BANKING of every description

CONFISERIE DE LA GROTTE
All Kinds of English CAKES
SCONES—Jams—Biscuits
Swiss Chocolate: Lindt, Cailler, etc.
Expédition par poste. Tel. 24.484
Mello. S. Duclos

LIBRAIRIE—PAPETERIE
BOOKSELLER'S SHOP
STATIONERY
M. SELHOFER
PETIT CHENE 5 TEL. 27.773
Nice Choice of Souvenirs

FINEST GROCERIES
CH. BORNAND
30 Avenue d'Echallens
Tel. 29.012
Delivery to domicile.

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent and Finger Waving
BRUNO ET RITTER
5 Rue Madeleine, 1st Floor Tel. 26.486

E. MEYLAN-REGAMEY
11 RUE NEUVE
WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
GOLD and SILVERSMITH
Repairing—Moderate Prices
English spoken. Tel. 23.809

EPICERIE FINE
"MELROSE"
Chocolats, Biscuits, Conserves
Articles de Pâques
O. Curchod, Place de la Gare
Tel. 32.807 Service à domicile
(Groceries)

LUCERNE

BERN Effingerstr. 21
HUTTWIL Fabrik
(FURNITURE)
Centralstr. 15 LUZERN
Gotthardstr. 15 ZÜRICH

SWITZERLAND

MONTREUX

PAPETERIE DE LA PAIX
(Sous le Perroquet)
Good Choice of Writing-Paper
Fountain Pens, Photograph Albums.
Calendars.
MLLE. E. DUBIED

NEUCHATEL

Magasin ZIMMERMANN, S.A.
RUE DES EPANCHEURS
Gerberkäse
Sold in boxes of 3, 6 and 12 portions.
(Grocers)

"COSY" Underclothes
remarkable for their cut and quality, are to be found at the specialists
SAVOIE-PETITPIERRE S. A.
RUE DU SEYON

Magasins WIRTHLIN & Cie
RUE ST. MAURICE
Ladies' Ready Made Dresses
Textiles, Silks

ST. GALLEN

Leather Goods
TOYS
WEIGMANN & CO.
MARKTGASSE 12

TOYS
H. ZOLLIKOFER
z. Scheggen Marktgasse 19

ZURICH

Edle

Silberfüchse ....
feinste, seidige canadische Qualität aus direkter Importsendung. Eine Augenweide für jede Dame, die schöne Pelze schätzt. Ziehen Sie bitte Vergleiche bei einem unverbindlichen Besuch. Sie sehen dann, dass Silberfüchse in eleganter Verarbeitung im Preise niedrig sind.
PELZSPEZIALHAUS
Geiger-Hutter
vormals F. Bottcher & Co
Zürich Limmatquai 138
(FURS)

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zurich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell's Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits
Bahnhofplatz 9 Zürich 1.

H. RÜEGG-PERRY AG
The House for Carpets, Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
Travelling Rugs

bliss Modes le parois
a coq zürich paradeplatz
Elegant Hats
Moderate Prices

RUDOLF KEEL
CONFISERIE MODERNE
Zett-Haus neben Roxy-Kino,
Badenerstrasse 16 Tel. 58.452
SPEZIALITÄT
WIENER—HEFEN—GEBÄCK
Feinste Kecks, Selbstgemachte Pralinés
(Confectionery, Sweets)

Grands Coiffeur-Salons
FÜR DAMEN UND HERREN
Spezialist Wasserwellen, Ondulation, Haarfärben
14, KABINEN
K. Lips, Bihlstrasse 33, im Glockenhof
(Hairdresser) Tel. 36.945

E. Hugentobler
WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
Zurich, Limmatquai 130. Tel. 24.487
FIRST-CLASS SWISS WATCHES
FINEST JEWELLERY

DOELKER AG.
Feine Schuhe
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 38
ZÜRICH
(SHOES)

Modes Lydia
New Address—L. MOTSCHI-ZOLLINGER
Bahnhofstrasse 71. I Et. Tel. 37,562
(Hats)

ANNA AMSLER
CORSETS
Rathausbrücke, Zürich I

Albrecht-Schlapfer & Co
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Postalozzidenkma
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

Druckarbeiten für die ganze Schweiz liefert sorgfältigst
Buchdruckerei
A. MAURER, ZURICH
im Helmhaus

Seiden-Spörri
Silk and Woollen Merchant
Ties and Shawls
Rämihof 2, Eingang Stadelhoferstrasse
Tel. 34.399 Zürich 1.

Union of South Africa

BLOEMFONTEIN

For Everything Electrical
Try
CLEMENT MARSH
Mechanical and Electrical Engineer
Installations and Repairs a Speciality
49 HENRY STREET PHONE 101

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
have all the
FOREMOST FASHIONS
For AUTUMN and WINTER
Call and see the amazing variety of all the latest creations for the new season.
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HATEFUL is the power, and pitiable is the life, of those who wish to be feared rather than to be loved.
—CORNELIUS NEPOS

Daily Features

HE WHO bestows the same love upon others as he doth upon himself, may be entrusted with the government of an empire.—LAO-TSZE.

Monitor Movie Guide

Edward Arnold Has Picturesque Role In 'Sutter's Gold,' California Tale

By E. C. S.

Nan Gray, Allan Vincent and Edward Arnold in a Scene From "Sutter's Gold"

Colleen (Warner)—Hugh Herbert's antics as a comic millionaire provide the high spots in this revue, together with two lavish production numbers. Joan Blondell and Jack Oakie as a pair of schemers. Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler for romantic interest with songs, and Paul Draper as chief supporting dancer.

The Country Doctor (20th-Fox)—Presenting the Dionne quintuplets, with Jean Hersholt as a devoted general practitioner who gets at last the hospital he has long sought for his back-country patients. June Lang, Slim Summerville, Michael Whalen, Dorothy Peterson.

Captain January (20th-Fox)—Shirley Temple in a new repertoire of songs and dances as a waif who lives in a lighthouse with its keeper (Guy Kibbie) and his quarrelsome crony Nazro (Slim Summerville). A luxurious home awaits the moppet at the end, with a yacht sailed by Guy and Slim

Don't Get Personal (Universal)—Light farce in the manner of "It Happened One Night," with Sally Eilers as a wealthy runaway who takes two collegians for a ride and ends by marrying one of them (James Dunn), though for a time it looks as if she is to become the spite bride of George Meeker. Pinky Tomlin warbles a couple of songs.

F-Man (Paramount)—Jack Haley, as a blunderer ambitious to be a detective, captures the gangsters and goes into business with the reward money. William Bradley, Grace Bradley, Robert Middlemass.

The Gentleman From Big Bend (Warner)—A second filming of Cohan's "The Hometowners," the story of friends' efforts to protect a bachelor from supposed fortune hunters. Warren William, June Travis, Gene Lockhart.

I Married a Doctor (Warner)—Sinclair Lewis's "Main Street" filmed again with Josephine Hutchinson, Pat O'Brien, Ross Alexander, Guy Kibbee.

The Lawless Nineties (Republic)—John Wayne escaping out of one trap after another and finally rounding up the desperadoes in the Wyoming mountains. Lively western with Ann Rutherford and George Hayes.

The Moon's Our Home (Paramount)—Married, parted, reconciled. Margaret Sullavan, Henry Fonda, Charles Butterworth.

Moonlight Murder (Metro)—Another crime in Hollywood Bowl. Chester Morris as the detective and Madge Evans as his assistant sort out the red herrings unerringly. Leo Carillo, Robert McWade, Benita Hume.

One to Two (Radio) — Detective solves the murder mystery and gets his former wife back. William Powell, Jean Arthur, Eric Blore.

The Princess Comes Across (Paramount)—Carole Lombard as a chorus girl masquerading as a princess, Fred MacMurray as a dance band leader on shipboard. A cargo of detectives on their way to a convention and three mysterious murders to keep them in practice. Alison Skipworth, Douglas Dumrille.

Petticoat Fever (Metro)—Romance of the lonely wireless operator and the fiancée of a polar explorer. Robert Montgomery, Myrna Loy, Reginald Owen. Light farce.

Sutter's Gold (Universal)—Spectacular career of a Swiss soldier-farmer who arrives in California by way of Hawaii, acquiring the title of General on the way, and 200 armed Kanaka followers; becomes fabulously rich through the discovery of gold and winds up with nothing. Edward Arnold, Lee Tracy, Binnie Barnes, Katherine Alexander.

These Three (United Artists)—Melodrama of scandal with two teachers suffering because of unfounded tales spread by one of their pupils. A young doctor, also involved, makes a new life for himself and one of the teachers when they marry in Vienna. Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon, Joel McCrea.

The Widow from Monte Carlo (Warner)—Restive widow eludes the matrimonial plans made by her aristocratic relatives and finds romance for herself. Dolores Del Rio, Warren William, Colin Clive.

(This guide printed Saturdays)

Parliamentary Practice
Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

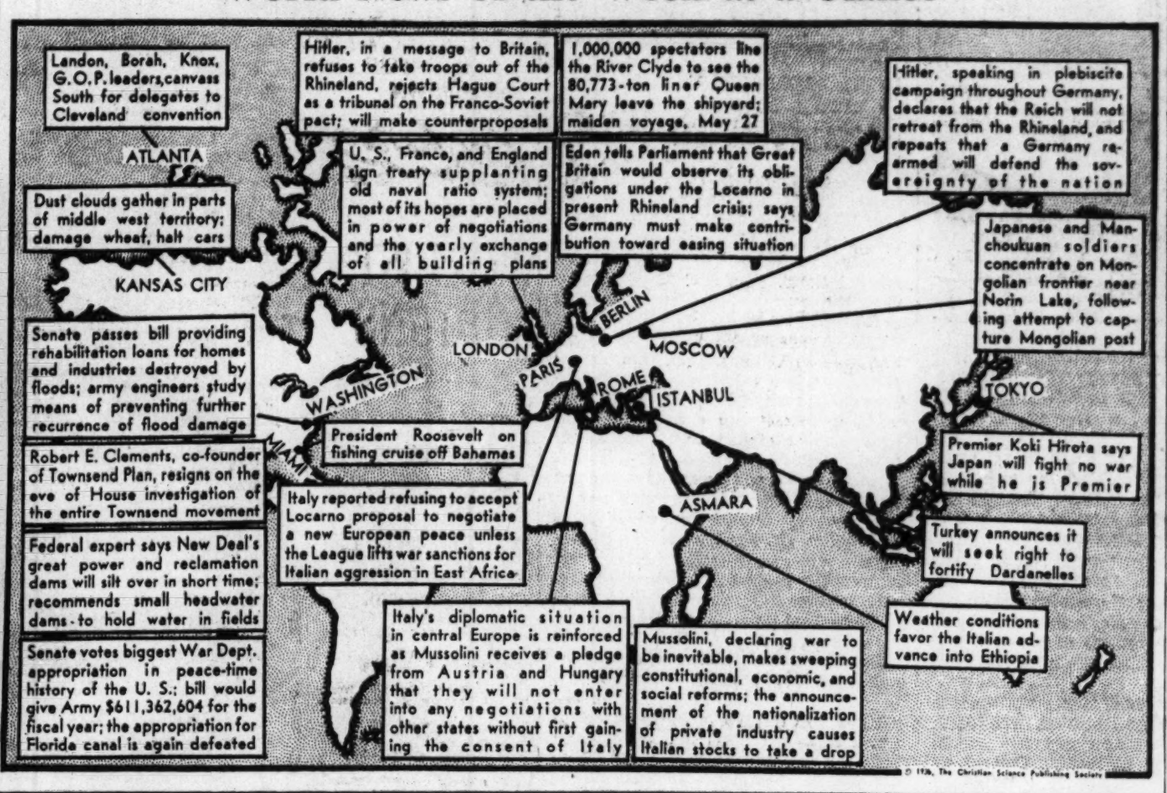
Recommendation

Question: At a meeting of members, a board report contains a recommendation. How should the chairman deal with this recommendation—during the discussion of the board report and before its adoption, or at a later stage of the meeting?

Answer: It depends upon the report. The effect of a motion to adopt the report of the board, if unqualified and if carried, is to approve or adopt everything in the report. If the report contains only one recommendation, discussion of the recommendation would be in order as part of the discussion of the motion to adopt the report.

If, however, the report is a periodic report of progress, and the recommendation is incidental, and if there is general approval of the main part of the report but separate discussion is desired on the recommendation, the question may be divided—the first question being on the adoption of the report excepting the recommendation, and the next question in order would be on the recommendation. If desired, discussion of this could be deferred by motion or by general consent.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Landon, Borah, Knox, G.O.P. leaders, canvass South for delegates to Cleveland convention
ATLANTA
Dust clouds gather in parts of middle west territory; damage wheat, halt cars
KANSAS CITY
Senate passes bill providing rehabilitation loans for homes and industries destroyed by floods; army engineers study means of preventing further recurrence of flood damage
Robert E. Clements, co-founder of Townsend Plan, resigns on the eve of House investigation of the entire Townsend movement
Federal expert says New Deal's great power and reclamation dams will silt over in short time; recommends small headwater dams to hold water in fields
Senate votes biggest War Dept. appropriation in peace-time history of the U. S.; bill would give Army $611,362,604 for the fiscal year; the appropriation for Florida canal is again defeated
Hitler, in a message to Britain, refuses to take troops out of the Rhineland, rejects Hague Court as a tribunal on the Franco-Soviet pact; will make counterproposals
U. S., France, and England sign treaty supplanting old naval ratio system; most of its hopes are placed in power of negotiations and the yearly exchange of all building plans
1,000,000 spectators line the River Clyde to see the 80,773-ton liner Queen Mary leave the shipyard; maiden voyage, May 27
Eden tells Parliament that Great Britain would observe its obligations under the Locarno in present Rhineland crisis; says Germany must make contribution toward easing situation
Hitler, speaking in plebiscite campaign throughout Germany, declares that the Reich will not retreat from the Rhineland, and repeats that a Germany rearmed will defend the sovereignty of the nation
Japanese and Manchoukuan soldiers concentrate on Mongolian frontier near Norin Lake, following attempt to capture Mongolian post
Premier Koki Hirota says Japan will fight no war while he is Premier
Turkey announces it will seek right to fortify Dardanelles
Weather conditions favor the Italian advance into Ethiopia
BERLIN
MOSCOW
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
ISTANBUL
TOKYO
WASHINGTON
MIAMI
ASMARA
President Roosevelt on fishing cruise off Bahamas
Italy reported refusing to accept Locarno proposal to negotiate a new European peace unless the League lifts war sanctions for Italian aggression in East Africa
Italy's diplomatic situation in central Europe is reinforced as Mussolini receives a pledge from Austria and Hungary that they will not enter into any negotiations with other states without first gaining the consent of Italy
Mussolini, declaring war to be inevitable, makes sweeping constitutional, economic, and social reforms; the announcement of the nationalization of private industry causes Italian stocks to take a drop
© 1936, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

Avoiding Collisions

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN was firm in his convictions on essential matters, but in less important matters he was conciliatory and always avoided useless friction. His usual common sense was well illustrated at a Cabinet meeting when Secretary Seward said, in a jocular manner, "Mr. President, I hear that you turned out for a colored woman on a muddy crossing the other day."

"I don't remember," replied Lincoln, "but I think it very likely, for I have always made it a rule that if people won't turn out for me, I will for them. If I didn't, there would be a collision."

Brevities

Springfield Union: The clarion call of this year's Democratic Convention won't be "Happy Days Are Here Again." The theme song will probably be: "Hmmmm, Would You Like to Take a Walk?"

Detroit Free Press: Some politicians will be building fences this summer and some will be building cyclone cellars.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Table of Epistles

Letter	Where Written	When	By Whom
Romans	Corinth	A. D. 58-60	Paul
	Salvation, Justification, Christian Living		
I Corinthians	Ephesus	A. D. 59	Paul
	Organization, Discipline, Problems		
II Corinthians	Corinth	A. D. 59-60	Paul
	Fellowship, Service, Trials, Labors		
Galatians	Corinth	A. D. 60	Paul
	Apostleship, Judaism, Christian Liberty		
Ephesians	Rome	A. D. 64	Paul
	Worthy Life, Unity, Armor of God		
Philippians	Rome	A. D. 64	Paul
	Gratitude, Humility, Aspiration		
Colossians	Rome	A. D. 64	Paul
	Headship of Christ, Character		
I & II Thessalonians	Corinth	A. D. 53-54	Paul
	Growth, Work, Coming of the Lord		
I Timothy	Macedonia	A. D. 66	Paul
	Ministry, Officials, Spirituality		
II Timothy	Rome	A. D. 67	Paul
	Character, Peril, Triumph		
Titus	Macedonia	A. D. 65	Paul
	Soundness, Firmness, Morality		
Philemon	Rome	A. D. 64	Paul
	Courtesy, Intercession, Christian Slave		
Hebrews	Rome(?)	A. D. 63	Paul(?)
	Christ, the Great Exemplar		
James	Jerusalem	A. D. 44	James
	Trials, Riches, Faith and Works		
I & II Peter	Babylon	A. D. 64-70	Peter
	Example, Suffering, Inspiration		
I, II & III John	Ephesus	A. D. 90	John
	Incarnation, Redemption, Love		
Jude	Not known	A. D. 64-70(?)	Jude
	Heresies, False Teachers		
Revelation	Patmos	A. D. 96	John
	Persecutions, Blessedness, Heaven		

(Concluded)

In Lighter Vein

Politics

"Dad, what is a traitor in politics?"

"A traitor, my son, is a man who leaves our party and goes over to the other side."

"Well, then, what is a man who leaves his party and comes over to your side?"

"A convert, my boy."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

His Version

Little Jimmy: "Mother, can me and Billy have some cake?"

Mother: "Not unless you ask grammatically, dear."

Little Jimmy: "Well—mother, may I have some cake?"—*Mutual Magazine.*

Another Friend

"The bluff, cheery optimism of the late Senator Frye," said a friend, "could not brook a whiner. Once at a dinner a whiner seated opposite Senator Frye said dolefully, 'I have only one friend on earth—my dog.' 'Why don't you get another dog?' said Senator Frye."—*Unidentified Clipping.*

Close Score

A washerwoman walking past a butcher shop saw the lines conspicuously painted in white letters on the window:

Wieners—30
Hamburgers—27

"My land!" she exclaimed. "What a game!"—*Kansas City Star.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Comrades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

THE trio invariably attracts attention: a black kitten riding serenely atop a black Belgian police dog, accompanied by a stalwart man in "cords" and sweater. Both man and dog might have stepped out of London's "Call of the Wild," and the kitten, though their opposite in type, has come to "belong" through the care they lavish upon it.

Four months ago the big dog, Lobo, rushed home to the cottage near the ocean, holding between his teeth a bedraggled kitten. The kitten recovered and was adopted, with the name "Mickey," and an extraordinary friendship soon developed between him and Lobo, although the dog had hitherto shown no liking for cats.

Lobo was accustomed to going to Land's End with his master for a romp along the beach; but after the kitten's arrival, the dog began to feel lost without Mickey. The problem of taking Mickey along was solved by putting him into a sock in which two holes had been cut. Through these the sock was hung over the dog's two long lower teeth. He never tired of his burden, but because the drooling kept wetting Mickey's face, the kitten would be transferred part of the time to his back, where he learned to balance it perfectly.

Nowadays, Mickey accompanies them everywhere. Proud as a sultan, he sits on Lobo's harness, his forepaws resting on the dog's neck—and never once has he left a scratch.

A Word a Day
Notes and Queries

Absorb—It is an *s*, not a *z*.

Allegiance—*A-lē'-janse* (*a*'s as in account, *e* long).

This word was first used to indicate the relation of a feudal vassal to his liege lord. When the feudal system disappeared, the word remained to designate the obligation of a subject or citizen to his sovereign or government; and it is still used in the general sense of "devotion or loyalty to that which is entitled to obedience or respect."

Some etymologists have endeavored to trace "allegiance" back to the Latin *ligare*, "to bind"; but there is rather general agreement today that it goes back through the Old French *ligeance*, "homage" (an outgrowth of *lige*, "liege"), to the Old High German *ledec* (also *ldig*), "free"—a word which when applied to a feudal lord meant that he was lord of a free band.

Chloroform—The first *o* is long, *klo'-ro-form* (second *o* as in obey, third as in orb).

Conquer—*Kong'-ker* (*o* short, *e* as in maker).

Deprivation — *Dep-rih-vay'-shun* (*e* short, *i* clipped-short, *a* long, *u* clipped-short; secondary accent on the first syllable).

Electric—The first *e* is sounded as in create, *e-lek'-trik* (second *e* and the *i* short).

Esse—*Ess'-e* (first *e* short, second as in create).

This is the Latin infinitive meaning "to be." We have incorporated it as a noun into English, and we use it in the sense of "actual or essential being"—and not uncommonly to refer to Deity.

Eternal—A reader who was thanking the editor for "clearing up" the pronunciation of this word, gratefully added: "Now we all know that it is sounded *EH-tur'nal*!

In the event others have misinterpreted the efforts to warn against a short vowel at the beginning of the word, we hasten to repeat that the first *e* is NOT short. It has all the initial quality of the long *e* as in key; but because it is in an unaccented syllable, the *e* is not sustained.

Florence—The *o* is short as in flock.

Forget—*For-get'* (*o* clipped-short, *e* short).

Although this word is commonly used in a negative sense of "not to remember, to be unable to think of or recall," its derivation assures us that it is a positive word of the highest order. It is a combination of "get" and "for"; and it tells those with eyes to see, that if one wishes to "forget" something, one must *get* something else *for* it.

With this in mind, we see that we can forget an unhappy experience (no one wishes to "forget" a happy experience) by *getting* something pleasant *for* it—something bright which crowds the dark memory outside the realm of one's recollection. Thus we are reassured that we forget our own troubles by going about helping others.

History—*His'-to-ry* (*i* short, *o* as in obey); not *hiz'-tree*.

Hygiene—*Hī'-jeen* (long *i*, *ee* as in feet).

Inert—*In-urt'* (*i* short, *u* as in urn).

The Latin *in*, negative prefix, and *ars* "art," lie back of our word "inert." If art betokens skill, aptitude, activity, and ability, the lack of art obviously denotes the opposite. Hence, anything characterized as inert is incapable of force or action. Matter, having no mentality or vitality, is inert.

Nostrils—The *o* is short.

Proverbial—*Pro-vur'-bih-al* (*o* as in obey, *u* as in urn, *i* short).

Ravening—The *a* is short.

Scholastic—The *o* is as in obey, *sko-las'-tik* (*a* and *i* short).

Watered—The *a* is sounded as in haul.

Vocations
Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Instructive Toys

A BOY calls at homes where he knows there are children and displays a line of instructive toys that parents welcome when they realize the joy a child can get from them. The one he sells to many small children is a magnet. Just demonstrating its power to make iron and steel things adhere to it interests the little folk. A microscope that is suitable for a child's use and enjoyment is his next best seller. An insect, a leaf, or a snowflake, shown through this enlarging instrument, opens up a new world to the little folk. Then he has occasional sales for his supply of field glasses. Boys and girls studying bird life or insect life or wish distant views of things ask their parents to get glasses for such work.

Many parents have confessed to this young salesman that they never thought of these gifts for their children.—M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'In the Manner of the Word'

"IN THE Manner of the Word" has its origin in the ever-popular charade. While a player who is "it" is out of the room, the others choose a word such as "coyly," "fiercely," "shyly," "daintily," etc. When the word has been chosen, the player who is "it" is called back to the room. He must now guess what the chosen word is, by calling upon any or all of the players to perform some action "in the manner of the word."

He may ask one to pretend to hit a baseball "in the manner of the word"; and if the word be "daintily," the one called upon must pretend to hit a baseball daintily. He may then ask the next one to put on his hat "in the manner of the word"; and this one must pretend to be putting on his hat daintily.

The player who performs the action that finally reveals the identity of the word is "it" the next time. The actions performed "in the manner of the word" are generally provocative of much hilarity.—Elizabeth S., Chicago.

What They Say

Holding the Good

"This quarrel over the difference—if any—between art and propaganda has overshadowed the older quarrel about censorship on moral grounds, which has been going on for thousands of years. Plato wanted to shut the bad poets out of his ideal city and keep the good ones for their public usefulness. A good deal of our present excitement may be due to the fact that we are just discovering what Plato knew, that literature shapes life; and if we care about the future, we care about what the writers are saying."—*Lyman Bryson.*

Outlawing War

"I believe that war can be outlawed, but not until mere living offers a substitute for the beguiling pageantry of the military; nor until m ital attitudes change through such basic economic adjustment as rational control of population and of the production and distribution of life necessities." — *Amelia Earhart Putnam.*

Progress

"I think progress will always be made. The progress depends largely on the extent to which, by education and evolution, we can elevate intellect above emotion, and the extent to which men learn to think and act as individuals, and resist attempts to make them act as a mass."—*Mark Sullivan.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*But Probably Not Over Forty Cents a Week*

By LE PELLEY

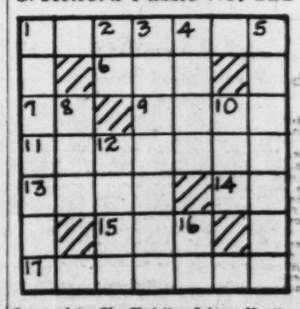
35 CENTS A WEEK FOR RENT IS A PRETTY GOOD INCOME TO GET FROM HARKAM JAARS
YES—BUT IF WE HAD HIM IN A CIRCUS WE WOULD HAVE A REAL INCOME!
THE BOYS HAVE DECIDED THAT IF THEY CAN PERSUADE HARKAM JAARS, THE MAN FROM MARS, TO FORM A CIRCUS WITH THEM THEY COULD ALL BE RICH. SO NATURALLY THEY ARE KEEPING HIM A SECRET →
PEOPLE WOULD COME HERE FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD!
I'D LIKE IT BETTER IF WE DID THE TRAVELING!
WE COULD SPLIT THE PROFITS WITH HARKAM JAARS...
FIFTY-FIFTY
BUT MARMADUKE! WHAT IF HE WON'T AGREE TO ALL THIS?
HE WILL HAVE TO AGREE!—OR WE WILL RAISE HIS RENT!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Success*

By CARMACK

Well, sir, when our speedy treasure hunt finally came to an end and we had had time to do a little checking up, we discovered that every bone had been found!
Which made us feel that the hunt had been a big success—thanks to the sudden and unexpected arrival of the steam shovel—
And what's more—the bone-gnawing festival which followed was a big success, too—thanks to the lively appetites that everybody had worked up during the exciting treasure hunt—

Crossword Puzzle No. 221



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Large cavities
6. Incline the head
7. River in Italy
9. Tears
11. Sluggishness
13. Domesticated
14. Part of "to be"
15. Tavern
17. Primary elements of written speech

Down

1. A chief city
2. Indefinite article
3. Tumultuous flow
4. Prepare for publication
5. East Indian herbs
8. South American tribe
10. Hawaiian perennial herb
12. Discharge
16. Neon: chem. symbol

The solution will be found elsewhere.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reason Preferred

POLITICAL sages and strategists who forecast that the 1936 presidential campaign in the United States would be one of exceptional bitterness and venom seem to have reckoned without their public. Politicians propose but the people dispose, and the market for oratorical abuse has proved rather low.

When James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, predicted in January that this would be "the dirtiest campaign in history," he may have assayed correctly the potions party medicine-makers were brewing. Unquestionably then many persons of wealth or merely of conservative background had conceived a violent dislike for the New Deal and all its works. With equal certainty some of this was due to sweeping denunciations of "money changers" and intemperate references to class strife by administration spokesmen, some of whom were ready to add rancor to rancor.

Supposition was that the Republican Party was looking for the nominee who would most vigorously and trenchantly carry the fight into the Rooseveltian camp. Yet what has happened? Rough-rider Col. Frank Knox, who started out to earn the Republican nomination by charging the Administration ramparts as if at another San Juan, and firing full at the New Deal commander when that took valor indeed, has seen his following first rise, then shrink, according to the straw votes.

Meanwhile, a quiet, almost mysteriously modest man in a western State has whetted public interest and confidence to a point that has made him the rising star among G. O. P. presidential possibilities. He is Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, who has made fewer speeches and more moderate ones than any other major contender. Now Colonel Knox is taking a page from the Kansan's book and his latest utterance in New York breathes sweet reasonableness.

The phenomenon is not limited to these two candidates. It is now clear that the nearest President Roosevelt has come to destroying hopes of his own victory was when he delivered his ill-advised and belligerent "annual message" on "The State of the Union," turning an official occasion into a political harangue. This situation was balanced perhaps by the counter-mistake of the Liberty League address by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, whose challenge of whether the capital should be Washington or Moscow seemed sufficiently answered by the parody of whether it should be Washington or Wilmington.

Former President Hoover gained considerable attention with his newer and more bristling manner when he returned to the attack. But he has been more impressive when, as at Lincoln, Neb., he admitted the present Administration had improved on some of his farm policies, but urged further improvements, than when he has denounced "constitutional termites," the "hypnosis" of devaluation, the alphabetical "rainmaker's dance" and the Administration's "gamut of waste, folly, ineffectiveness, politics and destruction of self-government."

Owen D. Young, as chairman of the advisory council of the National Broadcasting Company, spoke appropriately and in good season, when at Rollins College on Feb. 24 he made an appeal for "the choice word and the measured phrase, spoken with malice toward none and charity toward all," in place of political vituperation on the air.

The appetite for demagogy and rabble-rousing, whether on behalf of the "down-trodden masses" or "vested interests," has been overestimated. The reaction of the American public has shown that its taste is higher than the politicians had thought. It appreciates appeals to its intelligence more than incitement of its emotions. This is a good portent for American democracy.

Symbolic

OUT of desire to describe the Rhineland remilitarization in the least alarming terms, German political leaders are employing a word that should be applied also to tomorrow's vote in Germany. Re-establishment of *die Wacht am Rhein* is called symbolic of restoration of complete German sovereignty over German territory. Symbolic, too, will be the returns of the balloting to be held throughout Germany on Sunday—symbolic, as the German rulers would say, of the continuing faith of the people in *der Führer*.

The ballots on which the voters are expected to register their approval of Germany's leadership exhibit another kind of symbolism. News readers in democratic countries will note that the slips of paper which will proclaim the German people's support of Chancellor Hitler to the world, contain only one name on which to vote. Americans—accustomed to the luxury of six or seven choices even for dog catchers—would find it hard to imagine themselves satisfied with only one square in which to mark their crosses.

Their comment will be tempered, however, if they turn to statistics on their own use of ballots. A privilege which Americans may well imagine is envied them by people who live under dictatorships, is in a sense only symbolic for large numbers of American voters. A turnout of 50 per cent of the voters in a presidential election leaves the choice of a President 50 per cent symbolic. Out of that 50 per cent who value free government sufficiently to defend it with their ballots, two thirds normally allow their defense to become symbolic by voting a "party" ticket regardless of issues or men.

An indictment of democracy? By no means. Rather, an appeal to give it a fair trial. Democracy has succeeded as has no other form of government, despite the all too symbolic interest of so many of the people who obtain more than symbolic benefits from it. Under a dictatorship it would be possible to force people to vote, not only against their will but against their interests. Is it too much to ask that people vote for their own best interests of their own free will?

Letting in the Light

WHEN Maurice J. Splaine, American Legion spokesman, at the final hearing on the repeal of Massachusetts teachers' oath before the legislative Committee on Education, this week, declared that "these long-haired men and short-haired women" (the Communists) are a menace to the country. Senator Henry Parkman remarked that "the oath hasn't made any long hairs shorter or any short hairs longer."

Mr. Splaine thought that Senator Parkman was poking fun at him and he was partly right. At the same time, the Senator could not have appraised the futility of the teachers' oath more accurately.

Although the oath was put forward as the refiner's fire which was to separate the dross of Communism from genuine Americanism, its only victims so far have been two highly respected Tufts College professors—Arthur Lane and E. M. Winslow, both of whom resigned their positions voluntarily rather than take the oath and neither of whom is a Communist.

Since the passage of the oath law, however, it has become increasingly apparent that a large number of the oath proponents were not the victims of misguided patriotism but of distrust for learning. Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, summarized this aspect of the question when he said:

> No issue of patriotism is here involved. The issue is between those who have confidence in the learned world and those who fail to understand it and hence distrust it, dislike it, and would eventually curb it.

The oath, as has been generally recognized, has not curbed Communism even though twenty-two states have written oath laws onto their books and such legislation is being considered in twenty-four additional states. Coupling these facts with Dr. Conant's remarks it is not the cry of an alarmist to urge that liberal forces support educators in combatting the most subversive of all doctrines—suppression of educational freedom.

Inflation Fades

FROM time to time the fear or hope of inflation (according as one is a wage-earner or speculator) has engulfed the United States. Now it seems to have evaporated. According to the review of business conditions published in our news pages on Thursday, "the 'inflation' talk, rife in Wall Street a year ago, has virtually disappeared."

Inflation is a subject upon which no understanding is possible without a prior agreement upon definitions. As good as any is the one which has been followed in the periodical discussions in our financial columns. There inflation has been defined as "an increase in the prices of commodities without any concurrent increase in their production." We all know that our material welfare depends in the first place upon the national production of goods and services. The more there are, the more there is to divide. Prices are the means of dividing them, and if they go up faster than production, the division is affected most intimately. Inflation is more potent even than taxation as a shifter of wealth.

The effect of inflation upon the shares of the national product taken by income classes depends upon how they are paid. Everybody who contributes anything to the pool receives a title (in money) to a share of it. It all depends upon what *form* that title takes whether the sharer of the national pool benefits or not from inflation. If the title is a fixed amount of money, obviously the owner of it loses from inflation, since he has to pay more for his goods. This takes in two classes as far apart as wage-earners and receivers of fixed interest payments, or bondholders and creditors generally. The man who wins is he who receives his title to the national pool in profits. This is the owner of industry, who in time of rising prices buys his materials low and sells his finished goods high. Speculators also are in this category; indeed, they are likely to be the greatest winners, because they reap from lack of stability.

But the United States, in spite of the scaremongers, has not been undergoing this kind of inflation. Proof lies in the statistics. Since 1932 industrial production has risen 52 per cent. Prices in the same time have risen about 25 per cent. The result shows that the tortoise of recovery is still ahead of the hare of inflation in the race which Mr. Roosevelt inaugurated when he entered office.

Peace and 1936

Book News of the Day

THE DANGEROUS YEAR that Raymond L. Buell talks about (New York: Foreign Policy Association. 35 cents) is, we are pleased to discover, the year 1935, and not the year 1936. Not that Dr. Buell goes so far as to say that 1936 may not be a dangerous year for world peace; in fact, his skillful review of the international situation reveals the extent to which epoch-making happenings of 1935 may influence the course of events before 1936 draws to its close.

Like most of the publications of the Foreign Policy Association, this booklet contains a wealth of authoritative information gathered from widely scattered sources by an excellent, permanent research staff. Unlike many of the publications of this association, it contains a number of statements of opinion which reflect the author's views and do not, even by implication, commit the association. Dr. Buell wrote the booklet after a four-months stay in Europe and it bears the imprint of intimate contact with leading statesmen and close proximity to focal points in Europe.

* * *

In general the booklet is convincing and bears the statement of authority. It is only in the brief epilogue that one finds a certain infelicity of statement which is rather surprising by contrast with the remainder of the book. There are only five paragraphs in this epilogue and in them occur three sentences which to this reviewer appear not quite up to the standard of the publication as a whole. The first paragraph ends with the sentence, "It seems not impossible that eventually Germany, Italy and Japan may form an alliance to dominate the world." Even if it be admitted that Germany, Italy and Japan may form an alliance—and it is difficult to see just how such an alliance would actually operate, especially on the part of Italy—the suggestion that such an alliance might be able to dominate the world appears little short of ludicrous.

Another statement which does not appear to be proved by the material contained in this book is that "Fascism is now definitely on the defensive in both Germany and Italy." This certainly is not true today and it is very doubtful whether it was true at the end of 1935.

* * *

The third statement takes the form of an unnecessary conjecture. It is as follows: The democracies have all the territory they desire; their pacifism may be due less to aversion to bloodshed than to uncertainty as to whether liberalism is worth fighting for." The pacifism of the democracies is certainly due in part to aversion to bloodshed, but as yet neither Great Britain nor the United States has given the slightest intimation that it considers liberalism not to be worth fighting for, if necessary. Would it not have been more accurate to say that the democracies are realizing in an increasing degree that liberalism cannot be imposed by force, but, when cultivated in a democratic state, affords an invaluable safeguard against tyranny and revolution.

L. R. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Refuge of Criminals

By Frank L. Perrin

INCONGRUOUS as it must appear, the laws and outmoded codes of procedure, though enacted and devised for the humane administration of justice, have become, because of abuse, the refuge or barricade behind which the criminals themselves find protection. In New York State, at the moment, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, opposed by powerful influences in the Legislature, is carrying to the people and to civic and bar associations his appeal for support of his effort to make more effective the machinery designed to convict the guilty. He would preserve the safeguards long established which accord to those accused the legal or technical presumption of innocence until guilt is proved beyond a reasonable doubt. But he would divest this conceded presumption of many of the technical frills and embellishments which, in his opinion, have combined to give to those accused and to their ingenious defenders an advantage in both trial and appellate courts.

Speaking before the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County a night or two ago, the Governor appealed for the support of what has come to be known as his anticrime program defined in bills now before the Legislature. He eloquently and courageously challenged those who seek to inject politics into the issue. "There may be politics in crime," he said, "but surely there is no place for politics in an anticrime program."

* * *

Quite comprehensively the legislative program approved by the conference and sponsored by Governor Lehman covers prevention, detection, conviction and punishment. There is realized, happily, the necessity and wisdom of checking criminal tendencies among the youth of both urban and rural sections. It is pointed out that the largest number of crimes are committed by those between eighteen and twenty years of age.

In his interesting and convincing discussion, Governor Lehman cited illuminating comparisons of English and American methods of procedure in dealing with crime and those accused of criminal offenses. It has been charged, according to the Governor, by those who have arrayed themselves in opposition to the proposed program, that some of the procedural reforms advocated would "throw back the administration of justice by trial into the system prevailing in the Middle Ages." One of these would change the rule, still existing in New York and many of the states, which precludes comment, either by the trial judge or the prosecutor, upon the failure or refusal of the accused to take the witness stand in his or her own defense.

* * *

A second, and perhaps equally important change in the code of procedure would make it possible for either the prosecuting attorney or counsel for the defense to impeach his own witness by citing previous inconsistent or conflicting testimony or statements offered by him. But it probably will be agreed that apart from the changes in the machinery designed to prevent and detect crime, the most important proposal by which it is sought to make conviction more certain where turpitude has been clearly established is that which would grant to the trial judge the right and power to discuss evidence and the credibility of witnesses who have been called.

This privilege is accorded to judges of English trial courts, and to judges of all federal courts in the United States. There is nothing of the medieval or inhumane in this. In his defense of this proposed change Governor Lehman quotes with approval these words of former Chief Justice Taft: "The state legislatures have really surrendered the power which the judge should exercise in a critical discussion of the evidence and its clarification. They have delivered that power over to the lawyer who makes the best speech before the jury. It often results in a perversion of the jury trial and a misconception of the whole effect of the evidence."

The adroit lawyer for the defense seldom accepts as jurors those qualified to analyze conflicting or contradictory testimony. Neither he nor his clients will be among those urging this needed amendment to obsolete criminal codes.

Looking Into It

Friendships That Bloom in the Spring

HE WAS just coming along the sidewalk as I came out of the house with the Scotty. He was about ten. In that little hiatus that always catches people, between cold weather and the first shower of warmth, he had on a sheep-lined jacket. The knees of his corduroys were worn down thin. His face was wan, and you wished to put him out to pasture on a farm somewhere, to spend time smelling grass, and being in the sun, and climbing trees, and sitting to dream by a brook in the wood.

He had a jonquil poked through the loop at his coat collar. It lopped a little, like the ear of a pup at an angle—but the main thing is, it was there.

He was swinging a pair of roller skates. And it was Sunday.

* * *

He stopped short to look at the Scotty. "My! that's a fine dog," he said, easily. He stooped to wraggle the dog's ears gently. "*I've* got a Scotty." The dog sniffed at the corduroys, and the ribbed woolen stockings, and the scuffed boots, and agreed that that was the truth.

"Yours is a thoroughbred, isn't he?" he said, looking the dog all over, tip to toe, brushing a hand over his lightly waving spruce tree of a tail, as a second does in the prize ring.

He didn't wait for an answer. We walked along together and he added, "Mine *isn't* a thoroughbred. Mine is—well—" and he gave a sudden laugh which explained everything. "But I like mine just as much as if he had a pedigree a yard long."

"How old is yours?"

"Mine's two. A puppy yet, really. How old's yours?" It seems ours had arrived at the antiquity of four and a half.

"Still, he acts kind of puppy, doesn't he, jumping around like that and wiggling."

We walked along toward the park, the boy's eyes devouring the antic dog, jumping about in the gleaming sunshine.

"I've already been out with mine this morning. Early. Then I went to church. And now I'm here. M-mm-mmm- isn't it *nice*!" He took a great sniff of the sunshiny air.

"Which way you going? Mind waiting a minute while I put on my skates, and then we could walk along and talk together—that is, unless you're going somewhere? My mother says for me not to talk to strange people, but I like to talk to people. They won't hurt me. I learn things, too. Besides, it's nice this morning. It's spring. That kind of makes me want to talk to someone." There was an odd kind of maturity about him.

We went along for a few moments in the kind of silence that falls between people who seem to have known each other a long time. Now and then the dog slid over to the boy, sniffed, looked up at him, grinned in his way, and the boy paused to take his face in his hands and study it, or smoothed the fine line of his back, and regarded his sturdy stance.

* * *

"I *found* my puppy—on a rainy night by a pile of rubbish," he said and somehow it was a bit of drama, put down with sudden and almost awesome power, before you.

"*Found* it? But how—"

"I don't know. I always wondered who would do such a thing. But I'd been wanting a puppy. Mother didn't know how to get me one. We didn't know anyone who had any to give away.

"Mother said she couldn't get me one, but I knew—I just knew, she'd let me keep him. He was all wet, and whining. I put him inside my coat. My mother was surprised, but she smiled, and got me some warm milk for him."

We went along in the sunshine which made the jonquil more golden.

Something cheerfully competitive crept into his eyes and he said, "Your Scotty may be blue ribbon, but mine—mine's just as good!" And he laughed. "Some day maybe you'll see mine."

We parted then. He touched his shapeless cap, pushed far back over the rumpled brown hair.

And he said, taking the jonquil out of the loop in his coat, "Here—wouldn't you like this?"

J. M.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Mobilization of Common Sense"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I offer a word of appreciation for your editorial on "Mobilization of Common Sense"? It will help readers to realize that there are no geographical or racial boundaries in the realm of the real, and that spiritual discernment dissipates the mist of human fear and hatred enshrouding men and nations. The Monitor's inspired viewpoint helps to keep green "the leaves of the tree which were for the healing of the nations."

Boston, Mass. SUBSCRIBER

The Wide Horizon

How Long Will Nations Waver?

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

THERE are few public men in the United States who are more widely respected in England than Mr. William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho—and few whose views are less generally shared. Our people rather like a man who stands up for what he thinks good and true, even if what he thinks is not what they think, especially when that man's record is as clean and honorable as Mr. Borah's record is known to be.

For instance, no British public man is better loved by more people than Mr. George Lansbury, the former Socialist Minister, who is the idol of the East End of London. We know that his hatred of war and strife springs from a pure and lofty character, though we cannot quite understand how he contrives to blend this hatred with a blank refusal to support any concerted means for the prevention or the repression of war. One of our best-known pacifists said of him the other day: "George Lansbury is a saint, and a delightful fellow to boot, but his way of reasoning borders on the perverse."

Senator Borah's speech on the 204th anniversary of George Washington's birth has been read in England with deference and some understanding. We understand that he should share the Italian propagandist view of British policy in relation to the Italo-Ethiopian war, and should be convinced that "there is no longer neutrality because it is not to the interest of the British Empire to have neutrality. There is an aggressor in this instance because the interests of Great Britain are vitally affected."

* * *

We understand this view—though we think it mistaken—because many of us are not at all proud of the part our Government played when Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931, or of Sir John Simon's refusal to support the policy which Secretary Stimson desired and proposed early in 1932. But we wonder whether Senator Borah understands our feeling that, if we had behaved in the Italo-Ethiopian affair as our Government behaved in 1931-1932, the League of Nations would have been hopelessly discredited and we should have been driven back either into impracticable aloofness or into military alliances of which the inevitable end would have been war.

Last year's Peace Ballot, the British stand at Geneva against Italian aggression, the outcome of the general elections in November, and the fierce repudiation of the Hoare-Laval proposals, are explicable only by the overwhelming desire of the British people to make some amends for past sins of omission and to see whether, after all, something could not be done to put an aggressor under restraint and to uphold the principle of collective security.

Yet our conscience is not so clear that we feel entitled to resent Senator Borah's statement:

> I deny her (Great Britain's) right, or the right of any group of nations, to brand the United States as favoring war or as pursuing a course selfish and immoral in adopting the policy of neutrality as against the Italian and Ethiopian controversy or any other controversy in Europe.

I, personally, am not aware that any responsible person or journal in England has sought to "brand" the United States "as pursuing a course selfish and immoral" in this Italo-Ethiopian business.

* * *

We seek also to follow American discussions upon neutrality with sympathetic insight. Many Englishmen are reading the volume "Can We Be Neutral?" which Messrs. Allen W. Dulles and Hamilton Fish Armstrong have just published under the auspices of the New York Council on Foreign Relations. And they are particularly interested in the conclusion that:

> The only sure way for the United States to escape entanglements in foreign wars is for there to be no wars. We can stay out of wars between minor states; but minor wars easily become major wars; and we have no assurance that any expedients we may adopt to insulate ourselves against wars between great powers will really work. For this reason, it seems impossible to believe that the elaboration of a complicated system of safeguards designed to protect American neutrality can be the sole or even the principal aim of American foreign policy.

This conclusion reminds me of a passage in a speech delivered by Lord Parker of Waddington, one of the greatest English lawyers, in the House of Lords on March 19, 1918, nearly a year before the League Covenant was drafted. It ran:

> The true line of development lies, not in regulating the hateful thing (war), but in bringing about conditions under which it becomes increasingly difficult and ultimately impossible, not in consulting the selfish interests of neutrals but in abolishing neutrality. Murders would increase if the murderer could count on the neutrality of bystanders, and it is the same with war. The neutral, in fact, shirks his share of the burden of humanity.

This is what most of our people have now begun to see. Our "diehards" or "standpatters" do not see it yet. British governments may still be inclined to waver, but the mind of the people is not far from being made up.